DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1866. NO. 279.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

THE SENTINEL.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 week	$7.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	18.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

NOTICE.

All persons, having claims against the estate of Wm J ALLEN, deceased, whether as Constable or otherwise, will please meet the undersigned, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st and 2nd days of August next. It is believed that his estate will be insolvent, and the undersigned are anxious to do everything in their power to prevent it.

L. G. DUPRE, } Admr's.
B. A. SPENCE, }

June 30-1w

L. E. SATTERTHWAITE, OF N. C.,

WITH

LEON, ARNOLD & CO.,

Successors to Bernheimer Brothers,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

OF

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

320 & 322 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK

MORRIS I. LEON, ELI W. ARNOLD,
EDWIN W. ARNOLD, CONELIUS ROSE.

June 30-3t*

BELMONT SCHOOL,
Granville County, N. C.

THE FALL Session of 1866 begins on the 27th of July.

For Circulars, address
R. H. GRAVES,
June 30-1m* Oxford, N. C.

MAJ. JAMES M. MAYO,

OF EDGECOMBE Co., N. C.

WITH

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

KADER BIGGS, } NORFOLK, VA.
J. J. BIGGS. }

Special attention paid to the sale of COTTON and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

BAGGING and ROPE furnished at lowest Market Prices, payable in COTTON.

June 29 6m

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FOURTH TERM of this Institution will begin on Friday, July 20th, 1866.

The departments and the modes of instruction therein have not been changed; but the order now is such that students in English and in the Modern Languages can have their time fully occupied.

Tuition $50.00; Board $75.00 to $100.00.

For Catalogues, and particular information, apply to the President of the University,

HON. DAVID L. SWAIN, LL. D.
July 2-3t Chapel Hill, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME HOUSE & LOT in the Eastern part of the City, with four rooms and a cellar, kitchen with four rooms, brick Smoke House and Dairy, first rate well of water, Bath-house and Stables,—all newly built and handsomely finished. Grounds decorated with flowers and evergreens.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 2-tf

NEW FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP

IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

Having removed their works from Stowesville, Gaston county, to Charlotte, respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally that they have opened a

Foundry and Machine Shop

at the old Navy Yard lot, in the City of Charlotte, where they are prepared to make all sorts of

CASTINGS

for Steam Engines, Mills, Factories, Water Wheels, Cane Mills, Farming Implements, &c., &c.

REPAIRING.

Particular attention will be paid to repairing of all kinds.

All work shall be done in the very nicest style, and the best material used.

M. MARTIN,
JOHN WILKES.

July 2-t

J. L. BAILEY, Late Judge Superior Court of Law & Eq't'y
J. G. MARTIN, Late Adjt. Gen. North Carolina.

BAILEY & MARTIN,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practise in the counties of Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Madison, Yancey and Buncombe.

JUDGE BAILEY'S LAW SCHOOL

WILL open the first Monday in July next. Fee for each course seventy-five dollars—one half in advance.

Text Books for County Court Course.

Blackstone's Commentaries, Cruise on Real Property, Fearne on Remainders, Sanders on Uses and Trust, and Toller on Executors, and Revised Code.

Text Books for Superior Court Course.

Stephens on Pleading, Chitty on Pleading, Adams on Equity, Smith on Contracts, Cooper's Equity Pleading, Starkie on Evidence, Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

Asheville, July 2 2aw4w

Bacon.

5000 POUNDS of Shoulders, bright and dry, for sale by A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2 148, tf

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD AGAIN.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE JUST PURCHASED ANOTHER

BEAUTIFUL STOCK

OF

LADIES, GENTS, MISSES AND BOYS DRESS GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, &c.

At the very LOWEST prices before the LATE sudden rise in Gold and Cotton. These Goods have BEEN RECEIVED, and the same articles cannot be bought now in New York within [20,] Twenty per cent. of the COST of ours.

All Goods by the yard have advanced within the LAST WEEK from 3 to 10 cents per yard. We bought them when they were DOWN, and much LESS than those that were bought early in the spring and we are determined that the public SHALL HAVE the advantage of our purchases. We can AFFORD to sell you

GOOD GOODS CHEAP

AND WE WILL DO IT AS WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.

WE OFFER

10,000 Yds. beautiful English and American Calicoes 15 to 25c.

3,000 " French Organdies and printed Jaconet 30c to 75c.

2,000 " Mens and boys Summer Cassimeres, Nankinetts and Cottonades.

1,000 Ladies and Misses White and Black Derby and Sundown Hats.

5,000 Pair shoes Ladies and Misses, Mens and Boys.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
May 30-tf

INSURE AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

IN THE

PIONEER CO., OF THE SOUTH,

THE SOUTHERN

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,

HOME OFFICE. 160 MAIN St.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $1,000,000.

INSURES AGAINST ALL ACCIDENTS.

Giving the holder an annual Policy for the full amount Insured in case of death, and compensation each week if disabled for a period,

NOT EXCEEDING TWENTY-SIX WEEKS,

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES for $500 with $3 compensation each week, may be obtained for $3 per annum.

Ten Dollars premium will secure $2,000, and give $10 compensation each week. Twenty-five Dollars secures a Policy for $5,000, with $25 weekly compensation. Fifty Dollars secures a full Policy for $10,000, with $50 compensation each week.

SHORT TIME POLICIES,

($3,000 FOR TEN CENTS.)

Travelers may obtain at the HOME OFFICE, No 160 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va., at the Railroad Stations and of the undersigned agents. Ticket Policies for one day to 12 months receiving, in case of death from accident, $3,000, and in case of injury $15 per week.

The Stock of this Company is exclusively in Southern hands, and represented by a Directory widely and favorably known; we, therefore, appeal with confidence to the good will and patronage of the Southern public.

OFFICERS.

COL. MAURICE S. LANGHORNE, *Pres't and Treas.*
GEN'L JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia.
GEN'L HARRY T HAYS, of Louisiana, *Vice-Presi'ts.*
LUCIEN PEYTON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
G. W. LATHAM, *Solicitor*
COL. HENRY E PEYTON, *General Agent.*

DIRECTORS:

John R McDaniel,	Maurice S. Langhorne
William D Miller,	John H Flood,
Geo. M Rucker,	Abraham D Warwick
Stephen T Peters,	Chas M Blackford,
G W Latham,	Lucien Peyton,

COWPER & MOORE, Agents,
June 13 tf Raleigh, N. C.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the second Monday in July 1866.

Charges per session of 21 weeks payable in U. S. Currency.

Board with the Principal (washing and lights excepted)	$75.00
Regular English Tuition	15.00
Latin and Greek each, extra	5.00

Boarders must pay half in advance.

M. S. DAVIS, } Principals.
H. E. SHEPHERD, }

June 27-1dt

BRIGGS, DODD & HICKS

BUILDERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING Associated with us Mr. W. J. HICKS, and refitted up our Machine Shops, we are prepared to contract for any kind of work in the building or repairing line.

We shall keep on hand DRESSED FLOORING, WEATHER BOARDING, MOULDINGS of all kind, BRACKETS, SASH BLINDS, and DOORS.

Orders solicited from the surrounding country for any of the above named work. We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage received heretofore, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Shops on West Street, near the Central Railroad Depot.

May 16-tf.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't.* Jo. W. Holden,
W. B. Gulick, *Cashier.*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina. 56-1y.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LACY proposes to open a school for young ladies, on the 16th of July, at her residence, North of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Competent teachers have been procured in the different departments of study.

Instruction will be given in the usual English Branches, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern Languages and Music on the Piano.

Tuition, per session of twenty weeks. $30.00. Payable, in currency, half in advance. Music and Modern Languages, extra.

Raleigh, N. C. June 22-62aw.

JUST RECEIVED.

Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine.
Demercier Champagne,
Floviac and St. Eulalie Claret.
May 14-tf DAVIS & JONES.

JUST RECEIVED.

"Old Nash Brandy"
Puryear N. C. Whiskey.
May 14-tf DAVIS & JONES.

JUST RECEIVED.

McEurder's celebrated Ale,
Byars & Barclay, Perkins & Co., Porter.
DAVIS & JONES.
May 14-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

Crushed, Powdered and Coffee Sugar.
May 14-tf DAVIS & JONES.

JUST RECEIVED.

Golden Syrup
Portland Syrup
Sugar House Molasses,
May 14-tf DAVIS & JONES.

MASONIC SCHOOL.

Franklinton Academy which has been in successful operation for twelve years will open its next session on 9th July 1866. No place surpasses this in healthfulness and morality. It is situated on R. & G Rail road. Board from $12.50 to $15 without candles and washing. Tuition from $12.50 to $30. Schoolroom wood $1.00.

Students will have the benefit of Philosophical Apparatus with a course of Lectures, and be prepared for any class in College.

GEORGE W. NEAL, A. M. Principal.
June 13-1m.

SION H. ROGERS, Raleigh, N. C.
JOS. B. BATCHELOR, Warrenton, N. C.

ROGERS & BATCHELOR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Raleigh, N. C.

June 4-3m

Standard and Progress copy.

NEW GOODS!

STILL THEY COME!!

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS,

ANOTHER LOT OF MOZAMBIQUES,—

THE HANDSOMEST OF THE

SEASON, AT

A. CREECH'S.

Raleigh, June-25 1w

WHITE CORN.

A LARGE LOT of White Corn in Store and to arrive.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
June 23-3t Agent.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS and others, visiting the City, could not take home a more suitable present to their families, than a fine PHOTOGRAPH by WATSON.

Call at his gallery, and examine specimens of the art. They cannot be surpassed.

June 19-tf

LAW AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL AT OXFORD, N. C.

The exercises of this school will begin on Monday, the 16th July. The Lectures, &c., are intended to afford a thorough training for the Bar, or commercial life. For other particulars, address,

EDWARD CANTWELL,
June 25-1w Oxford, N. C.

FOR RENT.

That DESIRABLE LOT of 3½ acres, recently in the possession of Mr. Pennington, and opposite the late residence of Mr. A. M. Lewis, having on it a comfortable DWELLING and other houses, and a large vegetable garden in good cultivation. Possession given immediately.

Raleigh, June 6 tf W. W. VASS

JUST RECEIVED.

Carter and Peach Bloom potatoes.
May 14-tf DAVIS & JONES.

FOR SALE.

Prime Tobacco by the Box.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 14-tf

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS!

TREMENDOUS DECLINE IN PRICES

SMITH'S

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS.

ONLY THINK,

OVER $30,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS,

Purchased at the late trade sales in New York, will be offered at less than half the price of the same goods in the early Spring. Now is your time to get

NEW, FASHIONABLE & DESIRABLE GOODS

AT YOUR OWN PRICE!

Read the following Price List and judge for Yourselves:

500 yards new style figured Silk, $1.25 worth 2.50
300 yards very good Black Silk, 75c. worth $1.50
1000 yards superb black Silk, $125 to 2 worth 2.50 to 4.
2000 yards real Grenadine, at 75c. worth $1,50.
3000 " Berage " from 25c. to 50c. worth 75c
5000 yards Mozambique, 25c. to 75c. worth 50 to $1.50
5000 " Poplinets, from 30c. to 45c., " 75c. to $1.
10,000 " Domestic Lawns, 25c. worth 40c.
5000 " real French Lawn, from 50c. to 87c. " $1,20 " 1.50.
100 " plain all wool Mouslines, 50c. worth $1.
2000 " small figures for Children, 40c., " 75.
5000 " real French Linen Drill for gents' wear, 50c to 75c., worth $1 50.
1000 " Spanish Coating Linen, 45c. worth $1.
1000 " heavy Coating Linen for boys and farmer's use, 35c. worth 75c.
1000 " magnificent 6-4 French Coating, $2 worth 3.50.
500 " Laupin's Drab D Ete, $3.50 " 6.
5000 " neat Silk Neck-ties, 25c. " 75c.
100 dozen ladies Hose, 25c, worth 50c.
200 " " " 40c., " 75c.
300 " " " 50c., " $1,00.
5000 Fans, from 5c. to $5.00 each, and one thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention.

An early call will secure the Best Bargains, as these Goods cannot be replaced at anything like the prices above named.

I HAVE A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Lace Points & Wrappings,

GRENADINE AND BERAGE SHAWLS.

THE STOCK OF

BLACK SILK MANTLES.

Is now complete, and being our own manufacturers, from French Patterns, we can afford to sell them low, avoiding Jobbers' profits. Ladies can also have their Mantles made to order at a saving of from five to ten dollars each, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Special Attention is called to our stock of

CANTON MATTINGS,

Embracing some 3000 yards, commencing at 30c. per yard for 4-4. 35c. 5-4 and 70c. for 6-4. Make a note of these prices, and call and examine the Goods at

THOMAS SMITH'S,

25 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Agents for the celebrated Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, acknowledged by all to be the best Family Sewing Machine in existence.

May 19-tf

A. A. WILLARD,

Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Greensboro', N. C.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries and General Merchandize,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 30 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Public Schools for the State, Greensboro, N. C.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Greensboro.
Rev. W. E. Pell, Editor of *Sentinel*, Raleigh.
Joseph Potts, Esq., Washington, N. C.
Messrs. James Corner & Sons, Baltimore.
Messrs. Dowley, Corner & Co., New York.
Wilmington, Jan 9, 127, 6m.

Personal attention given to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, &c.

All produce, consigned to me for shipment, to Messrs Dowley, Corners & Co., New York, will be insured from the point of shipment—parties advising me as soon as the goods are sent forward.

MERCHANDIZE

received and forwarded with promptness and at moderate charges.

A full supply of

GROCERIES,

kept constantly in store, which will be sold at low figures for cash.

Agent for the sale of Marvin & Co.'s celebrated FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Marvin's Patent Powder-proof Locks—key weighing only one quarter of an ounce. These Safes are *warranted* free from dampness, and are sold at manufacturer's prices, and will be forwarded through Wilmington without charge for storage or forwarding.

75 Bales of Cotton Yarn, and 4-4 Brown Sheeting,

for sale. Address, A. A. WILLARD,
Wilmington, N. C
January 26, 142, 6m.

CORN! CORN!!

8000 Bushels prime White Corn in Store, and for sale by A. A. WILLARD,
March 9-179 tf Wilmington N. C.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

700 Bbls. Fine, Super and Family, now landing and daily expecting, For sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
March 9-179 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Cuba Molasses.

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

Cotton Yarn and Sheetings.

75 BALES for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

THE EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE.

IS acknowledged to be, by all odds, the best Shingle Machine in America With only ONE HORSE POWER

3000 Elegant Shingles

per hour are easily made The machine is built entirely of Iron, very compact and easily transported. It works VENEERS, STAVES and BOX STUFF, and out of the same number of bolts of timber, one third more Shingles are made than can be done by the Sawing Machines. All the saw dust is saved by the Empire and goes into the Shingles.

ABRAM REQUA
General Agent, 141 Broadway, New York.
May 26-3m

VIRGINIA:—BUCKINGHAM CIRCUIT COURT.

Edmund W. Hubard and Willie J. Eppes, executors of Martha B. Eppes, deceased; the same Edmund W. Hubard and Sarah A. his wife, and Willie J. Eppes, in their own right, and the same Edmund W. Hubard, trustee for Mary M. Bolling—Plaintiffs,

VERSUS

William H. Chappell and all other the creditors of the estate of Martha B. Eppes deceased, when ascertained; John W. Eppes Eliza W. Eppes, Philip A. Bolling and Mary M. his wife, Francis Eppes, John C. Page and Nellie his wife, and Ann G. Eppes—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

By a decree made in this cause at the April term of the Circuit Court of Buckingham, in 1866, the following accounts and enquiries were directed:

1st. An account to be rendered by the plaintiffs, Edmund W. Hubard and Willie J. Eppes, of their transactions as executors of Martha B. Eppes, deceased, with a list of the assets remaining in their hands for the payment of debts.

2d. An account of the debts still outstanding and unpaid, due by the said Martha B. Eppes, deceased.

3d. What property, real and personal, has gone into the hands of the heirs, devisees and legatees of the said Martha B. Eppes, deceased, under the division in the bill mentioned of the 12th. February, 1864, with the values thereof, and where and in whose possession the same now is.

BUCKINGHAM C. H. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, May 1st, 1866.

The parties and all persons interested in the above mentioned decree are hereby notified that I have appointed the law office of N. F. Bocock, at Buckingham Court House, and Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1866, as the time and place for taking the accounts and making the enquiries thereby directed; and all persons who have claims against the estate of the said Martha B. Eppes are hereby warned to lay their claims before me on or before the said day, with the evidence in support of the same.

GEORGE D. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner in Chancery,
Circuit Court of Buckingham.
June 13-1aw4w.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on Friday, July 27th. Arrangements are made to meet the wants of students of every grade.

The expenses, payable in currency, are due in advance. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, in

Collegiate Department	$40,
Academic "	30,
Room Rent	3,
Board per month [table fare]	13.

A discount of 10 per cent on these charges will be allowed on all payments made by the middle of August. The expenses of the Term, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., need not exceed $100, for Academic, and $140, for Collegiate, students

WILLIAM ROYALL,
Secretary of Faculty.

Forestville, N. C. May 29 2m
Recorder copy for 3 months.

WANTED.

A School in a Private Family, neighborhood or village by a Virginia Gentleman, (single,) of six years experience, qualified to teach Latin, Greek and Mathematics, with the English branches. Best references exchanged. Address, with terms and particulars,

FABIUS,
Cartersville, Cumberland co., Va.
July 3-3t

BOOK

—AND—

JOB PRINTING

—BY—

NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY.

N. E. Corner Fayetteville and Hargett Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The office occupied by us over Messrs. Branson & Farrar's Book-store being entirely too small and dark for our rapidly increasing business, we have removed to the large rooms formerly occupied by the State Clothing Department, N. E. Corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets, where we are prepared to fill orders for PRINTING of every description in a satisfactory manner, on reasonable terms and at very short notice.

With modern types and fixtures, fast presses and good workmen, our facilities for executing good printing are unsurpassed in this section.

BOOKS,
SCHOOL
CATALOGUES,
SCHOOL
REPORTS,
INVITATION AND BUSINESS CARDS,
RAILROAD,
CORPORATION,
AND COURT
BLANKS,
BILL AND
LETTER HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
ELECTION
TICKETS,
CAMPAIGN
DOCUMENTS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

All kinds of BOOKS for Clerks of Courts, Registers, &c., furnished to order.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Thankful to the people of our native State for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we can only say that their favors but urge us to renewed exertions.

JOHN NICHOLS,
JOHN C. GORMAN,
JOHN B. NEATHERY.
June 18 tf

A. J. DEROSSET, WM. L. DEROSSET, GRAHAM DAVIS.

DEROSSETT & CO.,

Formerly DeRossett & Brown.

(Established in 1839.)

General Commission Merchants,

No. 6 NORTH WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give personal attention to the purchase and sale of Produce of every description, and to receiving and forwarding goods.

Feb 23, 166, 6m.

LYON BROTHERS.

No. 33 Courtlandt St., New York.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

TRIMMINGS,

CUTLERY,

HOSIERY,

FURNISHING GOODS.

WOOLEN GOODS.

JEWELRY,

FIRE WORKS.

AND ALL GOODS IN THESE LINES.

We have greatly enlarged our house and now offer one of the finest stocks in this city. With our long experience, cheap Rent, Cash purchases, we offer extra inducements.

Capt. J. A. BARNETT of N. C., is with us permanently, and will attend to selections of orders

Thanking our numerous customers for their past liberal patronage, we hope for a continuance promising in all cases to give full satisfaction.

June 1-1m

COOL SPARKLING

SODA WATER

BREAD, CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

AT

FENTRESS'S STORE,

No. 15 Fayetteville St.,

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a variety of good things for his customers, and the public. Call and try.

June 1-1m J. B. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE.

Georgia sheeting 4 quarters wide, low for Cash or 90 days negotiable papers.

June 11-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

DR. WILSON'S SCHOOL.

MELVILLE ALAMANCE CO. N. C.

THE exercises of this School were resumed on Feb. 1st.

A number of pupils can yet be received.

DR. JNO. WILSON, A. M., formerly of Milton N. C., is now associated with the Subscriber and actively engaged in the School.

For Circular, apply to him or the undersigned.

ALEX. WILSON, D. D.
Mar. 27. cow8w, pd.

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED!!

A fine lot of Extra quality Pomegranate COTTON SEED, one and two years old.

In Store and for Sale by
DAVIS & JONES,
March 24-192-tf Raleigh, N. C

SELECT BOARDING

AND DAY SCHOOL,

Hillsboro', N. C.

The MISSES NASH and MISS KOLLOCK will reopen their school on Friday, August 3rd, 1866.

A punctual attendance requested.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 25-1m3aw

THE DUTIES OF DEFEAT.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE TWO

LITERARY SOCIETIES OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JUNE THE 7TH, 1866,

BY

EX-GOV. ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE.

Correspondence.

DIALECTIC HALL, June 8th, 1866.

HON. Z. B. VANCE: *Dear Sir*:—In behalf of the Dialectic Society, the undersigned have been instructed to request for publication a copy of the speech delivered by you on the 7th. inst., before the Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina.

They are influenced by the desire to make public the wise and statesmanlike views it contains concerning the relations of the Southern people and the duties in consequence incumbent upon them.

In making this request they believe they have the concurrence of all who heard it.

We have the honor to be

Very respectfully, &c.

T. M. ARGO,
L. PHILLIPS,
G. GRAHAM. } Committee.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 16th. 1866.

Messrs. T. M. ARGO, and others, Committee of the Dialectic Society, Chapel Hill, N. C:

Gentlemen:—Your note has been received, in which you request a copy of the speech recently delivered by me before the two Societies of the University, for publication.

The time allowed me for its preparation, after the acceptance of your invitation, was so limited that I feel unwilling to have it published.—But deferring to your complimentary opinion, I cannot refuse to comply with your request.—The manuscript is therefore placed at your disposal.

Thanking you, and those whom you represent, most sincerely, for the honor you have done me, I am, gentlemen,

Very truly yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies:—As the traveler, who, during his absence, has learned that a great fire has swept over his native city, welcomes with the keenest rapture the first glance of his own home, which he trembled at the thought of finding in the ashes of the general ruin, so should *we* rejoice, to behold our honored University surviving the wreck of so much that we loved and revered. Though staggering under the blows of adversity, I am most happy to see for myself, this day, so goodly a display of her ancient life and energy. May she soon attain to that full measure of prosperity and usefulness, which has heretofore rendered her the pride and chiefest ornament of North Carolina!

Since the first keel of an European vessel grated upon the sands of the new world, and the first axe was lifted against the vast forest which covered it as with a crown of glory, the lines could not have fallen to the educated young men of our State in a more interesting or important era. We stand to-day amidst the stranded fragments and floating timbers of the greatest civil war in history. Astounded at the mighty results we are as yet unable to comprehend them. Indeed, their profound significance, their full philosophical import, can scarcely be gathered by this generation. For we are not yet at the end of the Revolution as is popularly supposed, but are only, as we trust, at the end of armed violence. The changes, which constituted the real objects of the Revolution, began with us, only when the last Confederate soldier, by laying down his arms, had removed that last obstacle to their approach.

Revolutions are not now what they were.—They partake in the manner of their accomplishment of the spirit of the age; and are hurried forward by the same impulses of science and discovery which have so ameliorated the material affairs of the world. How suddenly all of our well settled theories in regard to the relative powers and duties of the States and the Federal Government, have been overthrown, and the whole system changed, it is astonishing to contemplate. The almost immediate emancipation of three million five hundred thousand slaves, without one moment's preparation, of either themselves or their masters, for the great change, is equally unprecedented, and brings us with breathless haste, face to face, with some of the most startling and dangerous questions of the age. But when we remember some of the chief strides of physical science in the past few years, our wonder will diminish. It was but thirty-six years ago that the first railroad was built, and the first steam engine mounted upon his iron track. Already there are in existence fifty-six thousand miles, threading and permeating the civilized world; more than enough, if stretched out in straight and parrallel lines, to bind an iron girdle twice around the solid framework of the globe!—That narrow highway of the lightning—now become the guide and friend of the engine,—if stretched by its side, would enable one to hurl his words around the entire earth, returning to him who spoke them almost ere they had sounded upon his own ear! By these and similar wondrous agencies, during the recent war, two stupendous *corps d'armee*, who were facing each other on the banks of the Potomac, would steal in their pickets under cover of darkness, and, rushing away with all their trains and animals, and munitions of war, would, within a few short hours, be hurled against each other again in deadly strife on some distant field half across the continent! Change, therefore, not only cometh upon us, but cometh with speed and with power.

Perhaps in modern annals there will scarcely be found a parallel to the complete ruin and impoverishment of the people of the Southern States. Absolute annihilation of a great community by armed violence is deemed scarcely possible in modern times, though instances are not wanting among the ancients, before a humane code of international law had interposed to protect the weak against the strong, and mitigate the horrors of war. The most wonderful example was that of Carthage. Though her walls were 27 miles in circumference, and she could keep five hundred elephants for the public amusements; though she could send three hundred thousand soldiers to the invasion of Greece, while Rome was engaged in a death struggle with a petty town only twelve miles distant from her walls; though the waters of every sea were white with her sails and the shores of every known land were visited by her merchants, or planted with her colonies; yet the iron hand of her rival smote her so utterly into the dust that there is not a *vestige left*! Not a monument is standing; no literature, no relic of her laws, her language or her blood remains. The very site of this great city is of the doubtful knowledge of the antiquary. Such barbarous inflictions of a barbarous age we have indeed escaped, but changes greater than the dreams of the wildest, and ruin, social and political, fearfully deep, has been our hapless lot.—A glance at these things, for the purpose of attempting to deduce the outline of the changed duties which devolve upon us, will suffice to-day.

What with the value of our slaves, the injury inflicted upon real property, the destruction of personal, the depreciation or annihilation of all manner of stocks and securities; together with the sums expended in the maintenance of the war, make our material losses alone, all told, in the estimation of the most prudent, equal to five thousand million dollars! And of that highest and noblest property of a State—her citizens—full two hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and best have perished by the casualties of war alone! The filling up of this fearful outline, with the revolting minutiæ of individual suffering, or the estimation of the moral losses we have incurred, is a task I have neither heart nor time for attempting. The whole scene reminds one of the postration of Rome, drawn by one of the panegyrists, when addressing the Emperor Theodosius: "Thou, Rome, that having once suffered by the madness of Cinna, and of the cruel Marius raging from banishment, and of Sylla that won his wreath of prosperity from thy disasters, and of Cæsar compassionate to the dead, didst shudder at every blast of the trumpet filled by the breath of civil commotion. Thou, that beside the wreck of thy soldiery perishing on either side, didst bewail amongst thy spectacles of domestic woe, the luminaries of thy Senate extinguished, the heads of thy consuls fixed upon a halberd, weeping for ages over thy slaughtered Catos, thy headless Ciceroes and unburied Pompeys;—to whom the party madness of thy own children had wrought in every age heavier woe than the Carthaginians thundering at thy gates, or the Gaul admitted within thy walls; on whom Emathia more fatal than the day of Allice—Collina more dismal than Cannæ—had inflicted such deep memorials of wounds that, from bitter experience of thy own valor no enemy was to thee so formidable as thyself." Would that, with the spirit of prophecy, I could add the remainder of the quotation: "Now first in thy long annals, thou didst rest from a civil war in such a peace, that righteously and with matrenal tenderness, thou mightest claim for it the honors of a civic triumph!"

Upon our own beloved State a full share of these common calamities has fallen. Nor does it relieve them of their crushing weight to remember the deep hostility of her people to the policy which inaugurated them. Quiet, conservative, law-abiding, as her people have ever been,—though jealous of their rights and honor, and ready at any moment to perish for them,—yet slow to violate compacts, they have never ceased to prefer exhausting all civil remedies for the redress of public grievances rather than evoke the terrible and uncertain arbitrament of revolution. Steady in the exercise of this resolution, she was forced, the very last, into a conflict which she was the very first in maintaining. The sufferings of our people have, indeed, been fearfully commensurate with their honesty and their courage. With her homesteads burned to ashes, with fields desolated, with thousands of her noblest and bravest children sleeping in beds of slaughter; innumerable orphans, widows, and helpless persons, reduced to beggary and deprived of their natural protectors; her corporations bankrupt and her own credit gone; her public charities overthrown, her educational fund utterly lost, her land filled from end to end with her maimed and mutilated soldiers; denied all representation in the public councils, her heart-broken and wretched people are not only oppressed with the weight of their own indebtedness, but are crushed into the very dust by taxation for the mighty debt incurred as the cost of their own subjugation! The very race of beasts of burthen,—by which alone we could extort bread from the half-tilled earth,—was, at the close of hostilities, almost destroyed; leaving us destitute of even the means of labor! Such a picture of suffering would seem sufficient to sate a generous enemy, and should move the deepest depths in the bosoms of her loving sons. Truly might they, as during the ever memorable year 1865 they beheld "all this wealth and glory turned to dust and tears," have fancied that they could hear

"A cry of nations o'er her sunken halls,
A loud lament along the sweeping sea."

It was enough to cause her despairing children to re-echo the plaintive wail of the poet over fallen Venice

"There is no hope for nations. Search the page
Of many thousand years,—the daily scene,
The flood and ebb of each recurring age,
The everlasting *to be* which *hath been*,
Hath taught us naught or little,—still we lean
On things that rot beneath our weight, and wear
Our strength away in wrestling with the air."

There was indeed a cry and a lament, through all her borders. From her Alpine heights to her tidal sands, from her plains and valleys and all her habitations, the wail went up. The dismal cypress, garlanded with funeral moss, became fit emblem of her woe; and her sombre pines, moaning in the breeze, sang requiems solemn, as for the dead. And though nature was still kindly, and invited us to forget our sorrow; though the sun still warmed and cherished the earth; though the early and the latter rains still descended according to the promise, clothing the fields with verdure, and causing the tender herb to put forth; and though the mocking bird,—sweetest of our warblers,—embowered within the shadows of his leafy home, poured forth his glorious song, "every note that we loved awaking," yet no joyous response stirred our bosoms. It seemed, indeed, that despair had claimed us for her own. We felt that it was demanded of us to sing a song in a strange land, and we could but hang our harps upon the willows of our own native rivers,—famous now with the rich memories of our children's blood,—and weep when we remembered the pleasant places from which we had fallen. It was in truth a prospect to appal the stoutest hearted; and many of our aged and infirm, who had bravely borne all the sufferings of a four years war, have sunk down like the oak which, having withstood the storm, yet falls in the ensuing calm, and died, "rejoicing exceedingly and being glad that they could find the grave."

Such are the changes though which we have passed and are still passing. Such is the condition, physical and social, of your country at the moment when you are to enter upon the earnest duties of life. You will probably agree with me in thinking that the time is an important one, and that the duties before young men of education and patriotism differ widely from, and far exceed in weighty responsibility, those which have devolved on any of your predecessors.

It will not be improper to glance at some of the peculiar fields where your energies, as well as your kindly charities, may be most beneficially expended. The task of uplifting and regenerating our fallen country, indeed, belongs to us all; but it will devolve more especially upon you. Neither spent, nor broken down, by the fierce conflicts and deadly disappointments of the past, your fresh spirits are not only endowed with the vigor necessary to successful action, but they can more easily bend to the Procrustean bed of circumstances, which is spread for the repose of a conquered people,—wherein lies, now, and at all times, the true secret of statesmanship.

The work is not so near hopeless as it would seem at first, and it is noble, and glorious beyond anything that ever fired the ambition of youth. Though the destruction is so widespread and thorough, it should be remembered that there is nothing which can exceed the recuperative powers of nature when aided by the industry of man. These gaping wounds in our country's bosom are to be healed, these enormous losses of our wealth are to be repaired, these wasted fields are to be restored to the glorious verdure of peaceful abundance; from the ashes of the homes which once sheltered us must arise the beams and rafters of homes still as beautiful and as happy. The blackened chimneys must no longer stand, grim and solitary, on the landscape, surrounded by rank and profitless weeds, the sorrowful mile-marks of the sweep of desolation as it marched, devouring our substance, but must be made to send up again, from mansion roofs, the cheerful columns of smoke which once bespoke plenty and repose, and to glow again with the winter's blaze of domestice peace and sacred hospitality. All the bloody footprints of ruthless war must be erased by the hand of intelligent industry.

Looking despairingly at the condition of things, the country turns toward her young men, and calls to them to lead the way in preaching and practising *hope*. You are required, above all things, to teach our people to look up from the crumbling ashes and prostrate columns of their present ruin, to the majestic proportions and surpassing grandeur of that temple which may yet be built by the hand which labours, the mind which conceives, and the great soul which faints not.

An officer leading his men into battle, himself going first and charging home upon the enemy, with the high and lofty daring of a hero, rallying his troops when they waver, cheering when they advance, applauding the brave and sustaining the faint hearted, bearing aloft the colors of his command, and struggling with all the strength and spirit of manhood, resolving to conquer or to perish, is esteemed one of the noblest exhibitions of which man is capable. We thrill and burn, as we read the glowing story, and exhaust the language of praise, in extolling his virtues. But not less glorious, not less worthy the commendations of his countrymen, is he who in an hour like this bravely submits to fate; and scorning alike the promptings of despair, and the unmanly refuge of expatriation, rushes to the rescue of his perishing country, inspires his fellow citizens with hope, cheers the disconsolate, arouses the sluggish, lifts up the helpless and the feeble, and by voice and example, in every possible way, urges forward all to the blessed and bloodless and crowning victories of peace. It is a noble thing to die for one's country; it is a higher and a nobler thing to *live for it*.

The best test of the best heroism *now*, is a cheerful and loyal submission to the powers and events established by our defeat, and a ready obedience to the Constitution and Laws of our country. Being denied the immortal distinction of dying for your country, as did your fathers and your eldest brothers, you may yet rival their glory, by *living* for it, if you will live wisely, earnestly and well. The greatest campaign, for which soldiers ever buckled on armor, is now before you. The drum beats, and the bugle sounds to arms, to repel invading poverty and destitution, which have seized our strongholds and are waging war, cruel and ruthless, upon our women and children. The teeming earth is blockaded by the terrible lassitude of exhaustion, and we are required, through toil and tribulation, to retake, as by storm, that prosperity and happiness, which were once our own, and to plant our banners firmly upon their everlasting ramparts, amid the plaudits of a redeemed and regenerated people. The noblest soldier, *now*, is he that, with axe and plough, pitches his tent against the waste places of his fire-blasted home, and swears that from its ruins there shall arise another like unto it; and that from its barren fields, there shall come again the gladdening sheen of dew-gemmed meadows, in the rising, and the golden waves of ripening harvests, in the setting sun! This is a besieging of fate itself; a hand to hand struggle with the stern columns of calamity and despair. But the God of nature hath promised that it shall not fail, when courage, faith and industry sustain the assailant; and this victory won, without one drop of human blood, unstained by a single tear, imparting and receiving blessings on every hand, will be such as the wise and good of all the earth may applaud, and over which even the angels might smile in rejoicing.

Now, from the earth, directly or indirectly, comes all the wealth of man, whether it be in flocks upon the hills, in palaces within the city, or in ships upon the sea. In this prolific and never failing source alone, must be laid the foundations of our regeneration, and the Plow is the great instrument with which it is to be effected. The oldest born, the simplest and most beneficent of inventions, the father and king of all the implements of man, upon it depends all of agriculture, of manufactures, of commerce and of civilization. Remembering this, it will be your first and last great duty, whether as legislators or as private citizens, to encourage, foster and protect *labor upon the soil*: being assured when it prospers that all other desirable things shall be added.

During the course of the recent war it was often a subject of remark that each side was grievously deceived in its estimate of the other. And especially was it a favorite opinion at the North, that we of the South were not capable of sustaining for a protracted period the rigors of war. It was said that our climate, and more especially the system of slavery, had unmanned us, and sunk us into effeminacy, and rendered us totally unfit to grapple with the hardier and more robust races of the North. How they were undeceived by four years of the most desperate strife against overwhelming numbers and resources, it is the province of history to tell. Nor need we fear to let *them* write that history; for a denial of the full and glorious import of our deeds would be a confession of their own shame and inferiority. It will be our duty now, in better ways, and under happier auspices, still further to undeceive them, by the vigor and energy with which we shall clear away the wreck of our fallen fortunes, adapt ourselves to circumstances, under changed institutions and new systems of labour, and the rapidity with which we shall travel in those ways which lead to the rebuilding and adorning a State. Nor will it admit of a doubt that the same courage, constancy and skill, which led our slender battalions through so many pitched fields of glory, will, when directed into the peaceful channels of national prosperity, and quickened by the sharp lessons of adversity, be sufficient to place the Southern States of the American Union side by side with the richest and the mightiest.

Deserving also of your earnest attention is that moral ruin—scarcely less extensive than the physical—which dogs the footsteps of revolution. No classes of our society have altogether escaped it, whilst in some its ravages have been fearful. The peculiar counteracting influences—those of schools and school masters—the general poverty of the country has well nigh destroyed. The almost total loss of the very considerable fund set apart by the wisdom of our Legislators in happier times for the education of the poor children of the State, and the consequent abandonment of our system of Common Schools, are by no means to be reckoned among the least of our many misfortunes. To the thousands of children, whose parents were heretofore unable to educate them, are now added other thousands reduced to a worse condition by the results of the war. Their situation forms a subject of the most serious magnitude, and imposes additional obligations upon all, who, like you, have been favoured with the means and opportunity of education. But among all the sacred duties which will devolve on you as citizens and patriots, there are some more sacred still than others; and one of these is the looking after, and caring for, the ophans of those who perished in your defence and mine. Numbers of them are destitute not only of the means of education, but of subsistence itself. Without friends or protectors, they will wander into ways of wickedness and ruin. It has already been my painful fortune, to witness an instance of such an one brought into the courts of Justice, charged with crimes committed under the influence of want, and in the absence of a father's teachings. But that father was sleeping far away in a rude soldier's grave in the wilderness of the Chickahominy, and his ophan boy, without a parent, a protector, or a friend in the world, lone and homeless, had wandered among strangers and been tempted into crime. I visited him in prison, where without a coat, without shoes or hat, and his few remaining garments displaying his pale and delicate frame, he told me his simple and piteous story. His tender years and helpless condition appealed so strongly to the court that the penalties of the law were not inflicted on him. A kind gentleman came forward, agreed to give him a home and became bound for his better behaviour: and being admonished to go and sin no more, he was led away. But my heart bled within me, when I remembered that he was only one of thousands whose fortune was equally hard, and that he had thus lost home, and father, and an honest life, *for you and for me!* Oh! my friends, may God do so to you, and more also, if you ever turn your backs upon an orphan child of one who perished in your defence! Their blood was shed, whether wisely or unwisely, in your behalf; let it appeal to you for their naked and helpless children, from the fields of slaughter where they spilled it, and woe be unto you, if it appeals in vain! "The Lord deal kindly with you, as ye have dealt with the dead."

Nor do our duties to these brave men cease with their children. There is a debt which neither test oaths nor Congressional amendments have forbidden us to pay. We owe to the dead what it is possible to do for their remains and their memories, and no charge of faithlessness to our new obligations, it seems to me, should stand between us and its discharge.

"Their bones are scatterd far and wide,
By mount, by stream and sea,"

and it is not for the purpose of eulogizing the *cause*, for which they perished, (for that is already in the hands of history,) that we would gather them up for decent sepulture, and perpetuate their memories by tablets of stone. It is simply to testify our love for our own blood, and our grateful admiration of the virtue and patriotism, and unavailing courage, which laid them low. From that fatal wall of Gettysburg to the banks of the Rio Grande, two thousand miles of travel are marked by the golgothas of our kindred. In nameless valleys, on rugged mountains, in wild and solitary swamps, the noblest, and the bravest, and the highest, of Southern manhood,—children of the Cavalier and the Huguenot,—sleep in shallow and unknown graves, or moulder upon the soil like the beasts that perish. The lawgiver and the plowman, the poet and the cart boy, the accomplished scholar and the rude father of the hamlet, rest side by side awaiting the final trump, and many a mother that bore him knows not of his lowly bed, nor can cast one flower upon the grave of her lost boy. And yet the nations listened to the roar of that boy's musket, and watched, with heart aglow and blood on fire, as he strove to erect the "arch of empire" through the belching flames and glittering bayonets of many a battlemented height? Lustre and glory,—everything but success,—he shed abundantly upon his country.

"The silent pillar, lone and gray,
Claims kindred with his sacred clay;
The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
Rolls mingling with his fame forever."

When the civilized world has rung with the praises of these men, and even the generous of their foes have not withheld the homage ever due to valor and to virtue, certainly we may be pardoned for seeking to do this poor honor to our own.

"If I, a Northern wanderer, weep for thee,
What should thy sons do?"

The very least that we can do, is to bring their remains home and bury them with decency and in silence. No monuments of victory are for us, no national jubilee can we celebrate, no songs of triumph can our maidens sing, or garlands of glory weave; there is no welcoming of returning conquerors, nor erecting of triumphal arches for us, to console us for our great suffering. We are all alone with our great defeat and that heavy sorrow, which, "never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting," in our houshold; and all that we have left for our comfort is the sad, yet tender light which plays around the memory of those who died to make it otherwise! The poor honors we show to them are as much shown to ourselves, and still more to humanity. Respect to the memory of the worthy dead is older than civilization. In all ages, and among all nations and peoples, from those "who dwell within the gates of the rising sun," to those who behold his mightier light give place to the dreamy dominions of the evening star, it has been usual to remove those who died for country, and to celebrate their virtues with the highest funeral honors.

Our noble country-women, abounding in that tenderness which ever cleaves to misfortune, have undertaken this pious duty. But you must help them, the whole people of the South must help; and small, indeed, will be the hopes we may claim of the living if, by refusing, you show yourselves insensible to the virtues of the dead. I hope yet to see the honored dust of every Southern soldier reverently gathered up, and placed where gentle hands can show, by beautifying and adorning his quiet home, that we love him all the same, and bless him all the more, though he died in vain. And in due time, I doubt not, monuments of marble and granite will tell the stranger how North Carolina cherishes the memory of her illustrious children.

"Tread lightly,—'tis a soldier's grave,
This lonely mossy mound,—
And yet, to hearts like mine and thine,
It should be holy ground.
Tread lightly,—for this man bequeathed,
Ere laid below this sod,
His ashes to his native land,
His gallant soul to God!"

The time is not far distant, when as citizens, I trust, you will be permitted to take a part in the government of your country. The path of the statesman for the past decade has been beset with peculiar difficulties; nor is it likely that the surroundings of the present period will prove less embarrassing to any public man honestly seeking his country's good. The lessons of experience would make us all wise, if they were not forgotton. In taking whatever positions your talents or inclinations may cause to be assigned you, my most solemn injunction would be to burn into your memories, forever, the teachings of the terrible experience of the past five years. The great problem we have just worked out is full of mighty meaning, its theorem is demonstrated in characters of "fraternal blood," and all its corollaries teem with changes of power and the downfall of systems. Let it ever be before your eyes, and learn of it, among other wise things, that the yielding to blind passions and personal resentments, when the happiness of thousands is entrusted to your *judgment*, is a *crime* for which God will hold you accountable. The subjection of every passion and predjudice in the breast, to the cooler sway of judgment and reason, when the common welfare is concerned, is the first victory to be won in a political career. Without it, you can win no other, in which your country can rejoice. The philosophy of politics exhibits many instructive phenomena, which you should carefully study. The federative system of separate and quasi-independent States, which composed the American Union, embraced many peculiar features in relation to the science of Government, little known or practiced by other nations. Years ago, M. Guizot pronounced it the most difficult and complex in the world; an opinion which the infinite disagreements of our own statesmen, in regard to its power and limitations, have amply justified. Its structure, originally, was not unlike the planetary system; as each State was assigned, by its authors, an orbit in which to move around the General Government as a grand centre. The dangers, against which its founders seemed most anxious to provide, were to arise from the imperfect balancing of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, a predominance of either being esteemed fatal. Should the former prevail, the Government would be destroyed by the flying off of the States, or the dismemberment of its parts. This would be secession. Should the latter predominate, there would be an end of the system, by the crushing out and merging of all the parts in the Central Government. This would be consolidation. It was believed that the Constitution (law of gravitation) had so wisely distributed its forces that each would act, in accordance with the original design, without destroying the other. But these fond hopes were doomed to a terrible disappointment.—Whether it be that, as history teaches, there has been a constant tendency to centralization among all governments which had maintained and thrown off the feudal system; or that no government can stand the strain of civil war; or simply that men, in times of great excitement, cannot preserve judgment to discern the right from the wrong, or integrity enough to keep intact an official oath, it is needless on the present occasion to inquire. The recent attempt, on the part of a minority of the States, to withdraw from the system, was successfully resisted by the majority, in the name and by the authority of the Central Government. In order to effect this, powers were claimed and exercised by the latter, as the contest proceeded, higher and more extraordinary than the wildest consolidationist ever dreamed of asserting before. This destroyed, in letter and spirit, the original compact, utterly and absolutely; and so disturbed the whole system that, in the very nature of things, it is impossible for it to oscillate into place again. The predominance of the centrifugal power is complete, and the results established, logically, are that the States can not withdraw, that they are subject to coercion, not only as to their external relations, but as to their internal policy, their domestic laws, and everything else whatsoever pertaining to sovereignty. It *does not* logically follow, however, not even by the logic of revolutions, that, having neither the legal nor the physical power to withdraw, they are yet out of the Union. That were, indeed, a moral and a physical impossibility. The very flower of the prerogative of the States is, therefore, swept away by the decision of this tribunal which is the last resort of Kings, and to which a conquered people can interpose no demurrer.

Such is now the actual state of things, unfortunate as we may regard it, and contrary as it may seem to all of our ideas of the true purposes of the government. But it is *our* country still, and if it cannot be governed as *we* wish it, it must yet be governed some other way; and it is still our duty to labor for its prosperity and glory, with ardor and sincerity. I earnestly urge upon you the strictest conformity of your conduct to the situation; to what the government actually is, not what you may think it ought to be. It is our bounden duty as honest men to give our new formed institutions a full and fair trial—especially the new system of labor; and if they prove better than the old, let us forget our sufferings and be thankful. And let us not doubt, if the occasion should ever come, that for the sake of her own theory, Massachusetts will cheerfully submit to the same degradation which North Carolina has borne.

In the discussion and progress of political questions, you will mostly find that there are practically three divisions of the people, though there generally appear but two. Two of these occupy the extremest opposite positions, whilst the third, usually denominated conservative, stands between. This class generally exceeds either or both of the others in numbers, and in the character and worth of its leaders. Could it always rule, whilst there would certainly be less of progress, there would yet be less of civil commotion, and far more of true happiness.—But strange to say, though in a majority, this class is seldom in power; for, paradoxical as it may appear, the extremists are nearer to each other than to the intermediate class, and generally combine to overcome it. It is, moreover, a well known defect of popular government, that they are prone to mistake the zeal and earnestness of the extremists for sound policy, which contributes further to their triumph. The cooler wisdom of the conservative statesman is generally appreciated after the mischief is done.—Those bold and striking qualities, so apt to captivate the young and enthusiastic, in war and in politics, are mostly dangerous to good government. And yet mankind have been ever eager to be deceived by them. Even history, stern and dignified, lends itself, perhaps unconsciously, to the damaging delusion. Whilst page after page paints the glories of the hero who, plunged his country into war, and brought desolation to the doors of his people, a few brief and passing lines suffice for the sagacious statesman who has honored his humanity by preventing slaughter. It is to some extent so, in the nature of things. The great deeds done are tangible and real; the great calamities *avoided* are only in the mind, and we cannot fully grasp them. Just as the sublime description of Dante's Inferno, with all the powers of the most vivid imagination, fails to inspire an idea of torture half equal to that which we feel by holding the finger for one moment in the blaze of a candle. But if history could be differently written, and were it possible to set against what this great man has done, charged with the misery which he inflicted, that which another greater and better man has *not done*, credited with the suffering which he has *spared* his people, how different would be the verdict of posterity! and how naked would many a popular hero appear! Alas, alas! why will civilization permit its true heroes to sleep in forgotten graves, while marble and bronze celebrate the virtues of those whose greatness consisted in their power to inflict wretchedness!

There is no more valuable lesson to be learned from the troubled and conflicting scenes of the recent past, than the obvious value of self-respecting consistency to the character of a public man. And this, not in the narrow and popular sense of that much abused term, as meaning an unchanging adherence to one opinion or set of opinions. The dullest intellect and the meanest spirit can not only do that, but is most apt to do it; whilst wise men see the necessity of changing as often as the ever-varying phases of the case may render it indispensable; as a good general changes front so often as it is required in order to face the enemy. But all public men should propose certain great truths or principles as their objects to be attained—never to be abandoned except upon the clearest convictions of their falsity—and though the means, by which those principles should be preserved, may be varied to suit expediency, through good and evil report the great objects should be conscientiously adhered to. This is consistency. You will find it not only the best policy for the truth's sake, but to inspire confidence. For without truth there can be no confidence, and without confidence governments cannot, any more than armies, be led to victory. A blunder, honestly confessed, is already half atoned; persisted in wilfully, it perpetuates ruin and becomes a crime. Nor is it excusable to attempt the extenuation of one blunder, by confessing to another; or to refuse to your confederates in error the same mercy which has been extended to you. It is a mean plea, and one of a meaner culprit, which tries to evade the halter for the first crime, by owning that he infinitely more deserved a hanging for the second; and a politician, who cannot forgive as he is forgiven, is both a bad statesman and a bad man. Faith, honestly kept, even in the worst of causes, can never fail to inspire respect in the breast of a generous foe, which not even the bitterness of civil war can destroy. In this connection, I would recommend to your earnest consideration the masterly delineation of the character of Shaftsbury by Macauley, as instructively portraying a set of men who swarm in times of revolution, and are justly regarded as greatly aggravating the public misfortunes.

With regard to current political events, and speculations of the future, of which we are permitted to be only quiet, though deeply interested, spectators, I do not, altogether, share the general alarm that pervades the Southern mind. The taunts, the gibes, the sneers, and the vulgar triumphs of ignoble spirits, which so annoy and mortify, were to be expected. Their brief day will soon pass. They were born of the license of victory, and will endure no longer than the excitements of the occasion serve to render good men ungenerous. Happily it is not in the nature of man always to hate; and the reign of the bad passions is short-lived. It is hardly possible that hatred will long continue between two communities brought into daily, familiar intercourse, when the subjects of contention have been removed, and when mutual interests and common associations invite to good will. "The disposition of man is so kindly and good," says M. Guizot, in his history of Civilization, "that it is almost impossible for a number of individuals to be placed for any length of time in a social situation, without giving birth to a certain moral tie between them; sentiments of protection, of benevolence, of affection spring up naturally." As the passions cool, reason must return, and with reason comes justice, whose inseparable companion is fraternity. If it were not so, there would be no end of strife. Could we calmly and impartially consider now the depth and fierceness of the passions, which so lately raged in the hearts of all, it would doubtless appear that the embers of bitterness, though still burning, were yet flickering day by day to their extinction, with a rapidity for which we should fervently thank God. The reaction to this great stretch of human passion is sure to come—it will come soon, and, like every thing else American, it will come with *power*. Magnanimity, the greatest of national, as of private virtues, will once more reign, and will soon shame the Northern manhood from assailing a brave people who no longer resist. They have already a shining example in their Chief Magistrate of the Republic, worthy of all honor and emulation. In contemplating his official action toward those who were so lately his extremest enemies, and observing how he has magnanimously sunk what must have been the feelings of the *man*, in those of the patriot and the statesman, and how his keen intellect has appreciated the true situation of affairs, disappointing none so much as those who undervalued him, we are at once reminded of that splendid burst of eloquence uttered by Cicero on the occasion of returning the thanks of the Senate to Cæsar for the pardon and restoration of his enemy, Marcellus. Though fulsome and extravagant—a fault both of the orator and his age—it yet contains so fine a tribute to a great virtue that I cannot refrain from quoting a portion of it. Addressing Cæsar, he said: "You have conquered nations brutally barbarous, immensely numerous, boundlessly extended, and furnished with every thing that can make war successful. Yet all these, their own nature and the nature of things made it possible to conquer. For no strength is so great as to be absolutely invincible, and no power so formidable as to be proof against superior force and courage. But the man who subdues passion, stifles resentments, tempers victory, and not only rears the noble, wise and virtuous foe when prostrate, but heightens his former dignity, is a man not to be ranked with the greatest mortals, but resembles a god!" Well might our Christian religion teach us the sublime duty of mercy to the fallen foe, when even the splendid imagery of the greatest of ancient orators, in the midst of the highest types of heathen civilization, could find no nobler attribute, with which to invest his deities!

What a genuine stroke of statesmanship this noble clemency of President Johnson was; and how warmly appreciated it has been, not only by its poor and afflicted recipients, but by the whole world! How soon was the terrible suspense and troubled anxiety, which filled all the land after the surrender of our armies, turned into blessing and praise! Through him, and such as him, we begin to see how it is possible to love our whole country once more. Through him it is—far more than test oaths and similar feeble contrivances—that the deep and sincere feeling pervades all the South to submit nobly to, and abide honestly by, all the results of the war. The true bonds to impose upon a conquered people are wrought in the magnanimity of the conquerors. The mightiest cables of iron ever forged in the mammoth furnaces of the land, though long enough and strong enough to link together, indissolubly, the countless fleets of the Republic, in the midst of the wildest tempest that ever strewed our shores with the wreck of stranded ships, are yet not so strong as the cords of lasting gratitude with which a generous people receive the magnanimous kindnesses of those late foes, with whom they have just measured strength in many a manly field; especially when those kindnesses reveal glimpses of an ancient and once glorious brotherhood! May God in his infinite mercy grant, that these glimpses may ripen into full and everlasting realities; and that the spirit of reconciled broth-

ers may again animate all the peoples of this mighty land, which has hitherto rendered it so renowned among the nations!

Respect must be the foundation of all national as well as all private friendships. And when the bitter pangs of the recent struggle are buried, as they must be, there will remain no reason why mutual respect should not prevail; unless, indeed, our conduct, in the hour of our humiliation, should furnish it. Here we have been in danger of the most cruel mistake. For grievously do we deceive ourselves, if we suppose that we inspire respect in the bosoms of our late enemies, in proportion as we voluntarily practice uncalled for self-abasement. We can but inspire disgust alone, when we thus show them that their vast armies and great generals were, after all, only employed to subdue a race of mean-spirited dirt-eaters, from among whom the truly noble had been mercifully slain in the battle! The severest contempt of civilization is richly merited by a people who would cast obloquy upon the ashes of their own dead children; and as the best evidence of the truth and sincerity of their present obligations aver the utter falsity of their former ones! That a man must be necessarily telling truth to-day, because he was undoubtedly a liar only so late as yesterday! When we approach our conquerors with such evidences of loyalty there is little wonder that we inspire contempt and suspicion. Surely the *fact* of our submission can be sufficiently complete and sincere, without making the manner thereof such as to forfeit the respect either of ourselves or our late foes.

Our great country, of the South, with its fertile soil, happy climate, and boundless resources, excites the highest admiration of the Northern people. The vigorous scope and conservative tendency of our statesmanship they have never failed to respect, and have even acknowledged that it has controlled, to a great degree, the policy of the Government, in and from its organization; thereby giving us credit for much of its power and glory. They cannot but remember that it was Southern farmer-statesmen, of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, who sounded the key note of Independence in 1775, in that celebrated paper, in which, as pronounced by their own Adams, "the genuine sense of America at that moment was never so well expressed before nor since;" and by the side of which Tom Paine's famous "Common sense" tracts, according to the same author, were a "poor ignorant, malicious, crapulous mass." They cannot forget that the other world-renowned declaration, that of 1776, was from the brain of a Southern statesman; and that it was the genius of a Southern general, who, in making good its bold assumptions, rendered himself the most illustrious of mankind. Nor yet can they forget that in two foreign wars the most signal glory shed upon our country's arms was by the skill and valor of Southern commanders, followed by Southern volunteers. And certainly they cannot overlook, even now, that fund of military genius, intrepid gallantry, heroic constancy under misfortune, and all the traits which mark a noble people, that we have so lately exhibited. I would as soon believe that there was no room for such things in the breasts of men as truth and honor, as that every soldier in the army of the Potomac, from its General to the humblest private that followed its banners, did not, in his heart, respect and honor the lofty courage, consummate skill, and patient constancy of *that other army*, which, though vastly inferior in numbers and appointments, yet kept it four years on the short but bloody journey from the Potomac to the James, and piled *every inch* of its pathway with ghastly monuments of the slain! Let not the sneer of the supercilious, nor the taunt of the ungenerous, over our final defeat, deceive us in this matter, or cause us to abate one jot of our just claims to the high place in history which posterity will award us. That, which has so moved upon the sympathy and admiration of the world, has already excited, and will yet more excite, that of our Northern friends. And in due time, if we faint not, we shall reap those fruits which the generous and the better feelings of men never fail to bear. Years hence when, as I trust, time and a juster policy shall have healed many an ugly wound, and quieted many an aching heart, the story of the great civil war will be read around a thousand firesides among the homes of the North, and as the glowing recital burns upon the ear, how that one-fourth of the people of the United States, without manufactures and almost without arms, without ships, arsenals or foundries, shut out from all the world by a sealed blockade, for four long and terrible years fought back and kept at bay the other three-fourths, who were aided by manumitted slaves, who had great navies, their own and the workshops of the world at their control, and whose slaughtered armies were filled up again and again, from the swarming populations of Europe; and how the ragged battalions of the South, under Lee and Jackson, and Johnston, and Hoke, and Pender, and Early, struggled with the great armies of McClellan and Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Buell, until the world was full of their fame; a thousand fathers, burning with the unconfessed pride of country and of race, will say to their sons who wonder how all this could have been: "These were the countrymen of Washington and Jackson. These were Americans—None but American citizens could have done these things!"

And now what is said, is said. Would that it were better said. The one great theme—our country and its sufferings—so fills my heart, as I presume it does all hearts, that I have spoken much of it. Your letter of invitation likewise implied that, though it was a literary occasion, a purely literary address was not expected. I trust that I may have assisted somewhat in pointing you to those paths of usefulness and honor, in treading which you may best serve your dear old Mother, rent and ruined as she is. Her eyes are turned now yearningly and with maternal pride, toward her educated sons, pleading that they will hold up her arms that her evil days may be few. May this honored and reviving University speedily, and from time to time, open again its gates and send forth to the work of the regeneration of their country as many high-souled and generous, brave and enthusiastic youths, as rushed through their portals to untimely graves during the years of our tribulation. I could not endure to live but for the comforting hope that compensating years of peace and happiness are yet in store for those who have struggled so manfully and endured so nobly. Having gone down into the very lowest depths of the fiery furnace of affliction, seven times heated by the cruel malice of civil war, I believe there will yet appear, walking with and comforting our mourning people, One, whose form is like unto that of the Son of God!

Gen. Magruder Anxious to Return to the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A letter has been received here from Major General Magruder, late of the Confederate Army, asking a friend to intercede with the United States Government in his behalf. Writing from the City of Mexico, Gen. Magruder says:

"I want permission to return to the United States. The Imperial Government has gone to Hell and has no money, and we have to get away from here. Many have already left. Gen. Price, myself and a few others remain, but we must look out for some place to go to. There is no hope for any thing more here."

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES. } Editors.

Thursday Evening, July 5, 1866.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS.
NO FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

First of July.

Quite a number of our subscribers have paid up to the 1st. of July. We hope all will renew promptly by that time. Look out for the cross mark.

After to-day the *Sentinel* will be discontinued to those subscribers, out of town, who have not paid up according to terms, or notified us of their wishes. We have continued it to them several days over time, in order to give them an early opportunity of reading Gov. Vance's address.

Ex-Governor Holden despairs of North Carolina.

We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

"Ex-Provisional Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is in this city, and gives rather a gloomy account of the political aspect in that quarter. The ex-Governor is in fact a decided sore-head. He believes it almost impossible for any good thing to come out of that political Nazareth. The disfranchisement of at least one-half of the citizens of North Carolina is, he asserts, a condition precedent to the re-establishment of law and order. The State convention adjourned *sine die*, submitting its proposed changes of the State constitution to a popular vote on the first Thursday in August. Under this constitution the State officers will be elected on October 18, and the Legislature is to meet on the third Monday in November. One of the amendments provides for negro testimony, full and complete. The Governor is in the city looking after his nomination, which is hanging fire in the Senate. He has received assurances, it is understood, that his appointment will be confirmed if he complies with certain conditions laid down by the radicals, such as publicly advocating the new amendment and obligating himself to use his personal influence to secure its adoption by the North Carolina Legislature."

We would not hold Gov. Holden responsible for the sentiments attributed to him by the above correspondent of the *Herald*, were it not that for months, his paper, the Radical organ in this city, has re-iterated the same sentiments. Since his defeat for the office of Governor, and his resumption of the editorial control of the *Standard*, he has not ceased to pour his anathemas upon the people, and to denounce all except the *strait sect*, or those who supported him, as *disloyal* people. Before his defeat, he repeatedly declared our people to be *loyal*. He would have continued to do so, if the people had elected him, provided they continued to bend the knee to and fawn upon him. But the public mind became so thoroughly convinced of his political corruption, and that he was using the office of Provisional Governor more for his own personal aggrandizement,—by ostracising and putting under the ban those whom he thought stood in his way to political preferment, and recognising and endorsing only those whom he supposed would be favorable to his ends,—than for the restoration of law and order and the promotion of concord, harmony and prosperity to the country, that they could not and would not endorse them.

We venture the assertion that, if Gov. Holden were to submit his claims again before the people of North Carolina, as a candidate for Governor, in opposition to Gov. Worth, he could not obtain 10,000 votes for the office.—Why? Because they are more disloyal now, than they were twelve months ago? Certainly not. They are as true to the Government as they were then. The fact that they are as unanimous in the support of President Johnson and his policy, as they were then, proves it. And their almost unanimous hostility to Radicalism, and to the Radical changes in the Government proposed by them, establishes their loyalty beyond question.

The disfranchisement of the people of North Carolina is a darling object with Gov. Holden. He has made that a chief plank in his platform ever since his defeat. But the correspondent does not state the case as strongly as truth requires. It would not be enough—it would not be in accordance with his wishes and purposes,—if one half only of the people were disfranchised; for, even then, he would find only about one fourth of the half his supporters and the supporters of the Radical Congressional Amendment to the Constitution.

The correspondent says that the Governor has assurances that his appointment to San Salvador will be confirmed, provided he will publicly advocate the new Constitutional amendment, and use his personal exertions and influence to procure their adoption by the next Legislature. The Governor can very safely make these pledges, without mental reservation. He has already publicly advocated the Howard amendment, and urged the Convention to adopt it in advance, even before the Congress adopted it. He can make no sacrifice, therefore, in order to get the appointment to San Salvador. If the Radicals have any doubt about his complying with this pledge, we are inclined to tender our own responsibility and become his security for its fulfillment; for what is North Carolina or her people—their peace, their honor or their happiness—to him, so he can make his own "election" to San Salvador, safe and "sure?"

Ex-Gov. Vance's Address.

We surrender almost our entire space, to-day, to the admirable address of Ex-Gov. Vance before the two Literary Societies of the University, at its late Commencement. We could fill our columns with nothing which will prove more acceptable to our readers. We will not detain them from its perusal by any remarks of our own, save a simple commendation of it to them as a production at once masterly, eloquent and patriotic.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—B. P. Williamson & Co. have on hand a quantity of fine wrapping paper, and want to purchase four hundred bushels of Wheat.

An auction sale of a splendid lot of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery is progressing at the store of D. C. Murray. It will be continued from day to day until disposed of.

See Card of Murchison & Co., 188 Front St., New York, and of Williams & Murchison, Wilmington, N. C. These firms will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

The next session of Charlotte Female Institute (Rev. R. Burwell and Son) will commence on the 1st of October.

Mrs. Howell's Select School for young ladies, in this City, will be resumed on the 30th. inst.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is in session in this City to-day.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been filed as follows:

By PEARSON, Ch. J. In Lackey *vs.* Miller, from Cleaveland; judgment reversed and judgment for $20 and interest. In Bunting *vs.* Harris, in equity, from Nash; bill dismissed.

By BATTLE, J. In Gardner *vs.* Hall, from New Hanover; judgment affirmed. In State *vs.* Beatty, from Mecklenburg; no error. In Caldwell *vs.* Parks, from Mecklenburg; order affirmed. In State *vs.* Blackwelder, from Rowan; error—to be certified to the intent that a *venire de novo* be awarded. In Winston *vs.* Webb, in equity, from Bertie; directing an account, declaring the next of kin entitled to the lapsed legacy. In McDowell *vs.* Maultsby, in equity, from Columbus; demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Springs *vs.* Sanders, in equity, from Mecklenburg; order appealed from to be affirmed.

By READE, J. In State *vs.* Blagge, from Craven; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In Ferrell *vs.* Boykin, from Nash; judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. In Norton *vs.* Graham, in equity, from Richmond; bill dismissed.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ISLAND.—Among the passengers by the train from Weldon, on Tuesday, was Capt. James Long, of Orange County in this State, who belonged to Battery B, Ripley's brigade, of the late Confederate army.—He was taken prisoner near Petersburg, a few days before Gen. Lee's surrender, and carried to Johnston's Island, where he has remained sick, until about five weeks ago, when he left for his home. He is yet quite feeble and suffering with chills and fever. He intends to return as soon as he is able, for the purpose of assisting another North Carolinian, Lieut. Dixon, of Fayetteville, to get home. He says there are about seventy-five prisoners still there, too sick to get away, and that they are without the means of travelling to their homes, even if well enough, and the Government no longer furnishes them transportation. He did not have a list of the prisoners he left there, but has promised to furnish us one when he returns.

THE Charlotte Female Institute closed its session, on Thursday last, with appropriate exercises. The *Democrat* says of this school:

"There are no better managers of a School in the country than the Principals of this one, Rev. R. Burwell and lady. Mrs. Burwell is a practical lady, and teaches her pupils the practical duties of life while they are learning the ornamental."

Appointments.

The Board of Internal Improvements have made the following appointments:

N. C. RAILROAD.

J. M. Coffin, Esq., State Proxy.

Hon. Nat. Boyden, Hon. John A. Gilmer, Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., Robert Strange, Esq., John Berry, B. B. Roberts, Wm. C. Means, and Dr. John A. Moore, Directors.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Joseph J. Davis, Esq., State Proxy.

R. W. Lassiter, J. B. Littlejohn, George Little, Directors.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY.—Charles Latham, Esq., State Proxy.

Thomas J. Jarvis, Esq., Lewis Thompson, Esq. and D. D. Ferebee, Esq., Directors.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

O. G. Foard, Esq., State Proxy.

G. F. Davidson, A. M. Powell, S. McD. Tate, A. M. Erwin, Hon. A. S. Merrimon, F. E. Shober, Esq., William Murphy, Col. A. C. Cowles, Directors.

Latest News.

The accumulation of telegraphic despatches since our last issue compels us to condense those received on the night of the 3rd. in a general news summary.

Victor Emanuel has issued a stirring manifesto to the Italians, concluding with a patriotic declaration and the expression of the assurance that Italy has the sympathy of Europe.

The Senate, during the week, has rejected an unusual number of the President's nominations.

Senator Lane did not die immediately. A despatch says he was alive at last accounts, but could not survive.

Cotton closed dull on the 3rd, at 38. Gold $1.53.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—It is ascertained beyond a doubt that the Secretary of the State did, as it was expected he would, send the resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution to the Governors of the Southern States as well as the Northern. THAD STEVENS's claim that three-fourths of the latter States could make it a part of the Constitution against the wishes of the Southern people is treated with the contempt it merited.

The result of the Nebraska elections has been officially announced. The Democrats have elected the Chief Justice and the Associate Justice, and have a majority of eight in the Legislature on joint ballot. The Radicals have elected the Governor and member of Congress. The new constitution is adopted by exactly one hundred majority.

The salary of the French minister of war is $38,600 and board.

FIRST EDITION.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York Matters—Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The Tammany Hall celebration, yesterday, was largely attended. A letter from the President was read, in which he says there can be no nobler work than obliterating the passions and prejudices which retard conciliation and prevent a restoration of the Union.

In Brooklyn, a painter, named Volty, deliberately fired a musket into a group of children, killing one and wounding two.

Advices from Vera Cruz state that the vomito was raging in that City.

It is believed in Mexico that Santa Anna is acting in the interest of the Church property and expected to be elected President, on condition of restoring the property to the Churches.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 5.

Gold at 1.52½. Exchange 108½. Cotton dull at 36@38.

Great Conflagration at Portland, Me.

On yesterday a most terrific conflagration took place at Portland, Me., destroying most of the business houses, Churches, newspapers, &c., &c. We have only room to say that the destruction was so complete, 1,000 tents had been sent the sufferers for shelter. Loss not estimated.

The Address of the Democratic Senators and Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

The Democratic Senators and Congressmen have issued an Address in favor of the Convention at Philadelphia. "The National Union," they declare, should be the watch-word of every man, and they denounce the Radicals for persistently refusing to admit the Southern States to representation. They say that laws have been passed affecting the interest of the Southern States, in disregard of the fundamental principles of free Government. They urge a full representation from all the States and Territories in the Convention, to unite in a spirit of harmony for the purpose of restoring the Constitutional Union and for this purpose only.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Affair.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

From the expressions of members of the House, since the report on the Rousseau-Grinnell affair, it seems hardly possible that the necessary two-thirds for expulsion can be obtained.—It is said that Rousseau would prefer an expulsion to a public reprimand. His friends contend that the effect of his expulsion would be to have him returned as U. S. Senator from Kentucky, the next winter.

Conservatism in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.

The Conservative State Convention is in session. It has passed the most national resolutions and will send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Fourth of July.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

The anniversary was celebrated in all the Northern cities with the usual civic and military display.

In this City, the survivors of 1812 paid their customary visit to the President.

The only formal celebrations were confined to the negro population.

Departure for Europe.

BOSTON, July 4.

The steamship *China* sails for Europe to-day, and will take out no specie.

LIME.

JUST received on consignment 50 Barrels Lockport Lime and sold at reduced prices.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
June 27-3t Agent.

OFFICE RALFIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C. June 6, 1866

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Thursday 5th July, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
W. W. VASS,
June 18-td Treas. & Sec'y.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

14 Miles East of Raleigh.

The next session of this school will commence on the 16th of July, and continue for 20 weeks.
TERMS:—Board, $12 per month. Tuition, $30 per session.
Address the Principal at Raleigh,
WILLIAM C. DOUB,
June 29-2w Principal.
Standard copy 2 weeks.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The eighth session of MISS MANGUM'S School for young ladies, will commence on the 18th of July 1866.
For particulars apply to
MISS W. P. MANGUM,
Care of Dr. J. F. Cain, Hillsboro, N. C.
June 9 6w

J. H. HORNER'S

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of J. H. Horner's Classical and Mathematical School will open the 1st day of August, instead of the 2nd. Monday in July, as at first announced.
Oxford, N. C., June 20-d&w2w*

TO BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS.

By order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Halifax, N. C., proposals are invited for building a first class JAIL on the Court-house square, in the town of Halifax.
Bids must be accompanied with a plan of the Building, (either of brick or wood,) the cost and time of completion.
The contractor will be expected to use the material of the old two story Brick Jail within a few hundred yards of the Court-house, if suitable, at its value.
Address the undersigned before the 15th. of August next at Halifax, N. C.
RICH'D H. SMITH,
June 19 1aw6w. Chairman of the Court.

Bacon.

5000 POUNDS of Shoulders, bright and dry, for sale by A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2 1y, tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER.

100 Reams of Forest Mills Wrapping paper, a fine article.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
July 5-tf

WHEAT, WHEAT, WHEAT,

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
400 Bushels prime White or Red Wheat.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
July 5-tf

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The next session, of Mrs. HOWELL'S School will commence Monday, July 30th. 1866
All the English Branches, Music, French and Latin, will be thoroughly taught.
For particulars, address
MRS. V. C. HOWELL,
July 5 4td* Raleigh, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session commences on the 1st. October 1866, and continues until 30th. of Jan. 1867.
The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each, the one commencing the 1st. Oct. 1866 and the other the 15th. Feb. 1867.

EXPENSES PER TERM OF TWENTY WEEKS.

Board, including every expense except washing	$105.00
Tuition in Collegiate Department	$35.00
" Primary "	$20.00

Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, taught by competent and thorough Instructors and at usual prices.
For circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address,
REV. R. BURWELL, Sup't.
July 5 3awtoct1. Charlotte, N. C.
Newbern Times and Wilmington Dispatch please copy 3 times a week until 1st October.

MURCHISON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

188 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

WILLIAMS AND MURCHISON,

Commission Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, GENERALLY

All Consignments intended for our New York House are covered by insurance from point of shipment and will be forwarded through Wilmington free of Commissions. All orders will receive prompt attention.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, K. M. MURCHISON,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, D. R. MURCHISON,
July 5 6td

A BOON TO THE SICK. AND THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE.

These Life-giving remedies are now given publicly to the world. For over a quarter of a century of private practice the ingredients in these

LIFE-GIVING PILLS!

Have been used with the greatest success. Their mission is not only to prevent disease, but to cure. They search out the various maladies by which the patient is suffering and re-invigorate the failing system. To the aged and infirm a few doses of these valuable PILLS will prove to be

A VERY FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH,

For in every case they add new life and vitality, and restore the waning energies to their pristine state.—To the young and middle-aged they will prove most invaluable, as a ready, specific and sterling medicine. Here is a dream realized, that Ponce de Leon sought for three hundred years ago, and never found. He looked for a fountain that would restore the old to vigor and make youth ever

An Eternal Spring!

It was left for this day and hour to realize the dream, and show in one glorious fact, that magic that made it fair.

THESE FAMOUS REMEDIES

Cannot stay the flight of years, but they can force back and hold aloof, diseases that might triumph over the aged and the young. Let none hesitate then, but seize the favorable opportunity the offers. When taken as prescribed—

FOR BILLIOUS DISORDERS

Nothing can be more productive of cure than these Pills. Their almost magic influence is felt at once; and the usual concomitants of this most distressing disease are removed. These remedies are made from the purest

VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS.

They will not harm the most delicate female, and can be given with good effect in prescribed dose to the youngest babe.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS

And all eruptions of the skin, the SALVE is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil!

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS.

Invariably cure the following Diseases.

Asthma,
Bowel Complaints,
Coughs,
Colds,
Chest Diseases,
Costiveness,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhœa,
Dropsy,
Debility,
Female Complaints, Fever and Ague
Headache,
Indigestion,
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Inward weakness,
Liver Complaint,
Lowness of Spirits,
Ringworm,
Rheumatism,
Salt Rheum,
Scalds,
Skin Diseases.

☞ **Notice.**—None genuine without the engraved trade mark around each pot or box, signed by DR. J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton st., New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

☞ Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canadas—at 25 cents per box or pot.
April 19-tf

FOR SALE.

Prime Tobacco by the Box.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 14-tf

MAGGIEL'S CHILLS AND FEVER PILLS!

Maggiel's Fever and Ague Pills!

MAGGIEL'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS!!

THESE famous remedies, known throughout the great West of the United States for their extraordinary cures of

CHILLS, FEVER AND AGUE

are now thoroughly introduced in the State of North Carolina, and can be obtained of all enterprising, first class druggists.
They act as a tonic to all debilitated systems, taken in doses of

One Pill Three Times A Day,

before meals, and should be found in every family residing in miasmatic districts.
To any skeptic or one who does not believe in these marvelous preparations,

A Box Will be sent Free

If he is not cured with one and not more than two boxes, no charge will be made. The price of the Pills is high—say

$2 PER BOX:

but as they are a perfect cure without trouble or inconvenience, the charge is reasonable enough.
Address J. MAGGIEL, M. D., 43 Fulton St. New York.

CAUTION.

Watch narrowly and guard yourselves vigilantly against counterfeits. I have just suppressed a notorious counterfeit in Wisconsin, after much trouble and expense. Purchase of only first class druggists and never of peddlers or traveling dealers.
April 21-4m

☞ **Its Effect is Miraculous!** ☜

IT is an entirely new scientific discovery combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom*.
We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it that we offer

$1,000 REWARD

if the **Sicilian Hair Renewer** does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.
It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.
It is not a Dye, it strikes at the roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.
It will restore Gray Hair to its original Color.
It will keep the Hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp, and makes the Hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid Hair-Dressing.
No person old or young, should fail to use it.
It is recommended and used by the **first Medical authority.**

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer and take no other

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors
Nashua, N. H.
☞ Sold by all Druggists. Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb. 16-1y-eod & w12m.

LEMONS! LEMONS! LEMONS!

20 Boxes Messina Lemons, fresh and in good order, just received, and will be sold low, to close consignment.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, June 29-tf

YOUNG STALLION.

A FINE YOUNG "Phil Brown" Stallion for sale, six years old and 16¼ hands hands high.
Apply to
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
June 29-tf

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

The 51st session will commence on the 9th of July, 1866. Tuition $36 and $25 in currency. One half in advance.
For particulars, address
J. M. LOVEJOY.

The third session of Miss ANNIE E. LOVEJOY'S school will commence July 9th, 1866.
June 28-3t J. M. L.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. DR. LACY, PRINCIPAL
REV. WM. S. LACY, ASSISTANT.

The exercises of this School will be resumed at the rooms before occupied, on 12th July, 1866.
Every effort will be made to prepare boys *thoroughly* for College or business.
Session, twenty weeks. Tuition, half in advance.—Terms as heretofore
Raleigh, N. C. June 22-62nw

NORTH STATE IRON & BRASS WORKS.

Having secured the services of a competent person, we are now prepared to gum saws in the best style and on moderate terms.
We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of castings, and repair Mill Irons.
Orders sent to us will meet with prompt attention.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, June 29-tf

MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT WORDS.

LIEDER OHNE WORTE For the Pianoforte.—By FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY. A New Edition of these superior compositions is just published. No pianist desirous of attaining a finished and classical style of execution should fail to possess them. Price $3.00. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. **OLIVER DITSON & CO.**, Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.
June 29-tc

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE.

JAVA COFFEE, Table salt, and a large supply of Candy, in 5 lb., 25 lb., and 40 lb. Boxes.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 29-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The THIRD SESSION of my school will commence on Thursday, the 12th. of July, 1866.
TERMS: From fifteen to twenty dollars per Session of Five Months,—payable monthly.
JNO. T. WOMBLE.
Raleigh, June 29-4t*

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Fall session of this Institution will open on the 8th. of August.
Terms moderate as at any other school of similar grade.
Even invalid young ladies may secure a thorough education, and at the same time the restoration of their health.
For particulars apply to
REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
June 1-9t4 Kittrells Springs, N. C.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG, having retired from our firm, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of **EDWARD WHEELER & CO.**

We hereby tender our thanks to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity for past patronage.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.,

DRESS GOODS,

CALICOES, &c.,

WE have just opened an entire NEW STOCK, embracing GRENADINE MUSLINS, GINGHAMS &c.

—ALSO—

3000 Yards Calicoes—Latest styles

—all of which will be sold, cheap—

Call early and secure Bargains.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO.,

may 22-3m

WM. H. PETERS, WASH'N. REED.

NORFOLK, Va., MAY 1st, 1866.

The undersigned have taken an Office, No. 26 Commerce Street, Norfolk, and will hereafter devote themselves to the

GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING, & FORWARDING BUSINESS.

We retain our spacious Warehouse and Wharf on Water Street, Portsmouth, for the Storage of Merchandise and Produce of all kinds. We have connection with the Seaboard Road to the end of our Wharf, whereby we are enabled to receive and deliver Produce free of charge for drayage.

Consignments of Merchandize of all kinds, and Vessels, as well as orders for Cotton, Staves, Naval Stores, and other products, respectfully solicited.

PETERS & REED.

WE REFER TO

FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., Liverpool.
BULLOCK & ROBERTSON, Liverpool.
WILKINSON, WOOD & Co., Halifax, N. S.
DOWLEY, COLONER and Co., New York.
DARRELL and NASH, New York.
JOS. WESCOTT and SON, Portland, Maine.
EDWIN E. HERTZ and Co. Savannah.
L. M. MERRITT, New Orleans.
ISAAC E. HERTZ and Co., Charleston.
E. P CLAYTON, Augusta, Ga.
FERDINAND PHINIZY, Augusta, Ga.
JOHN WILKES, Charlotte, N. C.
SAMUEL HARRIS, Charlotte, N. C.
O. G PARSLEY and Co. Wilmington.
PULLIAM, JONES and Co. Raleigh, N. C.
June 20-3w

ICE CREAM HALL,

AT FENTRESS'

IN THE REAR OF FRANKLIN'S CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber has fitted up a nice Hall, for Ladies and Gentlemen, where they can be supplied with

ICE CREAM, CAKES, ICED LEMONADE,

ICED SODA WATER, &c.

Familes who desire **ICE CREAM** by the quart or gallon will be supplied, if short notice is given, on reasonable terms.

T. T. FENTRESS.

Raleigh, N. C. June 25-2w

Washington District—Third Round.

Roanoke Circuit,	At	Smith's,	June	23,	24
Tarboro,	"	Tarboro,	July		1
Williamston	"	Williamston Chapel	"		7, 8
Washington	"	Washington	"		14, 15
Plymouth	"	Plymouth	"		18, 19
Mattamuskett	"	Fair Field	"		21, 22
Neuse	"	Broad Creek	"		28, 29
Nashville	"	Sharon	Aug.		4, 5
Granville	"	Tabor	"		11, 12
Henderson	"	Twitty's Chapel	"		18, 19
Warren	"	Shady Grove	"		25, 26

The Enterprise will please copy
My address is Kittrell's Springs N. C.
L. L. HENDREN, P. E.
June 27-1w.

FOR SALE.

The HOUSE & LOT, occupied by H. A. Badham, South of the Cape Fear Bank. The dwelling has 6 rooms, fire place in each, a Kitchen with 3 rooms, and an Office on the North East Corner, with Gas fixtures.

TERMS, $1000 Cash.

Balance 12 and 18 months.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 27-tf

FOR SALE.

STORE HOUSE, Dwelling Houses and lots in Clarksville, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Apply to

M McMAHON,
Halifax N. C.

June 25-2w

MALE ACADEMY,

WARRENTON, N. C.

JNO. E. DUGGER, A. M. Princip

Fall Session will begin Monday July 16th. 1866.

TERMS.

Classics & Higher Mathematics	$25.00
English Branches	18.00
Fuel for School Room	2.00
Board including washing, lights &c., per month	13 50

The above charges are in gold payable half in advance the balance at close of Session.

June 18 2m

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

The undersigned tenders his services to the community at home and abroad as a General Business Agent. He will attend diligently to the collecting of all claims, the settling, and closing of all accounts, the buying and selling of any and every species of property or any other business in the State to which parties cannot attend in person, or which they may find it to their interest to entrust to the management of an agent.

As to character and qualifications he is authorized to refer to

Hon. THOS. BRAGG,
GEO. W. MORDECAI, President Bank North Carolina.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Treasurer State.

RUFUS H. PAGE,

Raleigh, June 18-tf

B. W. CONANT, J. B. HUNTER
Portsmouth, Va., Granville Co., N. C.

E. R. HUNTER,

WITH

CONANT & HUNTER,

General Commission Merchants

No. 56 High St., Portsmouth, Va.,

We are located at the terminus of the Seaboard & Roanoke, R. R., where we are at all times in readiness to receive consignments of Produce, Merchandize, &c., fill orders and forward goods

Liberal advances made on consignments. Charges moderate.

Direct shipments made to Liverpool or any European port.

REFER TO: R. W. Lassiter, President R. & G. R. R. Co., Albert Johnson, Supt. R. & G. R. Co., and W. E. Pell, Editor Sentinel.

April 24-3m

JUST RECEIVED!

AT NO. 41. FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Plain and Plated Casters,
Painted and Ornamented Toilette Sets,
Fire Proof Tea Pots,
Handsome Tea Trays,

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh April 28-tf

SODA WATER!

SODA WATER!!

A FAMOUS FOUNTAIN

In full operation at

WM. SIMPSON'S,
Fayetteville St.,

April 30-tf

JAMES W. OSBORNE RUFUS BARRINGER

OSBORNE & BARRINGER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

April 27-d6t-sw2m*

FOR SALE.

Spun Cotton, at reduced rates, No. 8 to 12.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

May 5-tf

NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
ENGINEER & SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 7, 1866.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 10th, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Goldsboro'	12.30 P. M.
" Raleigh	3,45 "
" Hillsboro'	5,28 "
" Greensboro'	7,40 "
" Salisbury	10 10 "
Arrive at Charlotte	12,35 A. M.

FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Goldsboro'	12,00 P M.
" Raleigh	4,50 A. M.
" Hillsboro'	8,27 "
" Greensboro'	1,00 P. M.
" Salisbury	5,30 "
Arrive at Charlotte	9,00 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte	11.15 P. M.
" Salisbury	1,26 A. M.
" Greensboro'	4,10 "
" Hillsboro'	6,31 "
" Raleigh	8,30 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	11,20 "

FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION

Leave Charlotte	4,30 A. M.
" Salisbury	8,55 "
" Greensboro'	1,10 P M.
" Hillsboro'	5,25 "
" Raleigh	9,45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	2,15 A. M.

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with Raleigh & Gaston Trains for the North. At Goldsboro' with Wilmington & Weldon, and Atlantic & N. C. Trains.

Accommodation Train runs daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Wilmington & Weldon Trains.

There is no Sunday Train going North from Weldon to Portsmouth; passengers arriving at Weldon on that day can go immediately through *via* Petersburg and Richmond.

E. WILKES,
Eng. & Sup't.

June 8 3m

WORTH & DANIEL,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANTS!

Agents for Goodspeed & Pierson's

NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINES,

(SAILING WEEKLY,)

AND JONAS SMITH'S LINE OF SAILING VESSELS.

GOODS, shipped by the above lines, consigned to Agent of W. & W. R. R., and W. & M. R. R, will be forwarded, free of charge for Commissions. Dispatch and lowest rates guaranteed in all cases.

—ALSO—

AGENTS FOR CAPE FEAR LINE OF RIVER STEAMERS.

New side wheel Iron Steamer,	GOV. WORTH.
" Stern " " "	A. P. HURT.

Wilmington, May 31-1m

SELECT ENGLISH & CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

MELVILLE, ALAMANCE Co., N. C.

5 Miles West of Mebanesville, on the N. C. Rail Road.

PRINCIPALS:

REV. ALEX. WILSON, D. D.
JOHN WILSON, Jr., M. D.
(formerly of Milton, N. C.)

The 31st. Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, July 19th, and continue 20 weeks.

For those who may not wish to study the Ancient Languages, facilities will be afforded for obtaining a thorough and practical English Education. For circulars, containing full information, apply to either of the Principals.

June 25-1m

Wilmington Journal, Newbern Commercial and Old North State, Salisbury, copy one month and send bill to Principals.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

The FALL SESSION will begin on Monday, the 6th of August, and continue 20 weeks.

Board $4 per week in currency. Tuition from $12 to $30. Extras equally moderate. Instruction thorough. Government mild and parental. For further information, address,

REV. S. MILTON FROST, A. M.

Goldsboro, June 27-6w*

TIN WARE!

At No. 44, Fayetteville Street.

WE have on hand a large Stock of TIN WARE, of our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, May 15-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee.

DAVIS & JONES.

May 15-tf

PEPPER, GROUND & GRAIN.

Spice, Ginger, Soda,

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

May 1-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

Sulphur, Copperas, Extract of Logwood and Indigo.

DAVIS & JONES.

May 15-tf

HERMITAGE NURSERIES,

ALLAN & JOHNSON,

NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS

P. O. Box 138, Richmond Va.,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Evergreens, Roses and Flowers,

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders for Trees, for Fall planting, should be sent soon, to insure their delivery in proper time.

Catalogues furnished upon application.

June 7 3m

WHO WANTS A PIANO?

SEVERAL Patrons of the Concord Female College have requested my aid in securing good

PIANOS

for their use. This has induced me to make arrangements with some of the best manufacturers, which enable me to furnish instruments of the *first class* at reduced prices. I can save each purchaser from $40 to $100. Price lists of the manufacturers will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them in making selections.

When selections shall have been made the money can be sent to me, at my expense, by the Southern Express, and a Piano will be shipped to the Depot the purchaser may designate. Each Piano sold will be fully warranted. Address me at Statesville, N. C.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

April 27-1aw6m.

GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

The undersigned is the sole proprietor of the above named article, being the successor of the original manufacturer.

Having obtained letters patent for said article, he hereby warns all persons against manufacturing or attempting to manufacture said article.

All venders of the "Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco," must obtain it from me directly or from my authorized agents.

The following are my sole authorized Agents at present. Others will be added:

Walker, Farrar & Co., Newbern; Northrop & Cummings, Wilmington; H. D. Teel, Tarboro; Ashton & Emerson, Portsmouth, Va.; Adolph Berry, 172 West Pratt St, Baltimore; March, Price & Co., 91 Water St, New York.

J. R GREEN.

Durhams, Orange Co., N. C. June 15 3m*

CONFECTIONARIES!

FRUITS!

SEGARS!

TOBACCO!

W.M. SIMPSON

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, Is always supplied with FRESH CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, NOTIONS, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., which he invites the public to call and look at, even if they don't want to buy.

P. S. The sparkling SODA FOUNTAIN is in constant play.

April 30-tf

LAW-COPARTNERSHIP.

PHILLIPS & BATTLE,

Attorneys At Law

RALEIGH, N. C.

S. F. PHILLIPS, Chapel Hill, N. C.
R. H. BATTLE, JR. Raleigh, N. C.

June 9-3m*

SMOKING TOBACCO.

IN STORE 1000 pounds good Smoking Tobacco in Bags and Barrels.

Also a small Lot of fine Chewing Tobacco, half Boxes.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Agent.

June 27-3t

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANESVILLE, N. C.

A New Term will begin on the 25th of July next.—For the accommodation of young men who cannot take a classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized.

Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebanesville, N. C.

June 14 1m

STRAW, STRAW, STRAW.

WANTED, Ten thousand pounds clean Wheat Straw.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Raleigh, June 27-tf

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED

not to negotiate or receive the following North Carolina and Virginia Six per cent. Coupon Bonds, to wit: Ten North Carolina Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, dated January 1, 1853, and numbered 44 77 78 423 425 345 348 349 350; also forty Virginia Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated and numbered as follows: Bond No. 7253, January 3, 1853; Bonds No. 7025 7338 7390 7391 7392 7393 7394 7395 7496 7397 7398 7399 7400 7401 7402 7404 7405 7406 6895 7034 7224. 7227 dated August 4, 1853; Bonds No. 8381 4150 8488, dated January 2, 1854; Bonds No. 8614 8651 9175 9176 9177 9179 9206 9207 9208 9209 9210 9315 9073 6875, dated July 1, 1854.

Coupons on the above North Carolina Bonds attached, beginning January 1, 1863.

Coupons on the above Virginia Bonds attached, beginning July 1, 1863

The above described fifty Bonds were deposited by the undersigned with Bayne & Co., of Baltimore, in February, 1866, as collateral security for the payment of a ninety days' note, payment of which was punctually tendered at its maturity and the collaterals demanded. The holders of the note declined its payment and failed to surrender the demanded collaterals which the public are hereby warned against negotiating or receiving.

The State officials whose duty it may be to fund or pay coupons are specially requested not to pay coupons belonging to the bonds above mentioned of their respective States

ROBERT B. BOLLING,
Upperville, Fauquier county, Va.

June 29-4t

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE

FRANKLIN COUNTY N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the third Wednesday in July, and continue 20 weeks.

Terms will be as moderate as can be afforded in an Institution of high grade, offering superior advantages. For circulars containing full particulars apply to,

T. M. JONES, President.

June 16-1m

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE!!

Weekly Line of Steamers to Baltimore!!

CONNECTING WITH STEAMERS TO

LIVERPOOL,
BOSTON,
NORFOLK,
RICHMOND, &c.

The A 1 Steamships

ELLIE KNIGHT!

AND

JAMES A. GARY!

These Steamers will Leave Wilmington and Baltimore alternately every SATURDAY, thus forming a regular WEEKLY LINE.

Goods forwarded from Baltimore without extra charge.

For freight or passage, having superior State room accommodations, apply to

ATKINSON & SHEPPERSON,
11 North Water Street.

Wilmington, April 23-3m

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER MAY BE FOUND WITH Hart & Lewis, No. 44 Fayetteville Street. He respectfully invites his old customers, and the public, to the extensive assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS now in store.

J. BROWN

No. 44. FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

SPRING TRADE 1866.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF Miscellaneous Hardware.

WOOD WARE.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA WARE,
HOLLOW WARE,
TIN WARE,
SWEDES & AMERICAN IRON,
STEEL,

A COMMANDING STOCK OF BUGGY MATERIALS.

LAMPS, LANTERNS,
LAMP WICKS & CHIMNEYS,
KEROSENE OIL,
WHITE LEAD & OTHER PAINTS,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS FROM 8 x 10 to 30 x 36,
PUTTY,
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BUILDERS MATERIALS,
LOCKS & NAILS,
FAMILY GROCERIES, &
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
TWENTY COOKING STOVES OF VARIOUS APPROVED PATTERNS,
PLATED KNIVES,
FORKS,
TEA & DINNER SPOONS,

Call and examine our stock,

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, April 9-204-3m

FOR SALE.

Very fine Flour, different Brands.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June11-tf

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the *first Monday in July next* at their Banking House in the City of Raleigh

C. DEWEY,
Agent.

Raleigh, June 11 3tawtd
Progress please copy.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE

The 31st. Session will open on Monday the 16th of July 1866

This school, located in the midst of a section of country noted for health and plenty, furnishing thorough and extended instruction in the various departments, and depending on its own merits for success, offers unusual scholastic advantages at very reasonable rates.

J. H MILLS,
Oxford, N. C.

June 15 2w*

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO
COMPANY SHOPS, June 12, 1866

The Seventeenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Hillsborough, on Thursday the 12th day of July next.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies.

F. A. STAGG, Secretary.

July 15-td

MOREHEAD CITY HOUSE.

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C

Continue the Commission and Shipping and Forwarding of Cotton and other Produce and Goods to or from our Northern Cities. Regular steamers to New York. Prompt attention given.

May 9-3m

PHILADELPHIA & SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA & WILMINGTON LINE.

THE fine New Steamship **PIONEER**, Capt. Hosie, having been placed on the line, will sail from Philadelphia for Wilmington, on Saturday, June 30th and will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia each alternate Saturday, until suitable steamers can be procured to run a weekly line.

Freight taken at Lowest rates.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS UNSURPASSED.

Goods consigned to the Agents of the W. & W. R. R. and the W. & M. R. R. Companies, will be forwarded with despatch, free of charge for Commissions.

WORTH & DANIEL,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

June 28 1m

Old North State, Salem Press, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Times insert two weeks and forward bills to W. & D.

FOR SALE.

S. C. Soda by the Keg and Box, just received.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 16-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE LOT SUGARS, all grades, from 19¼ cents to 21 cents.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 23-tf Wholesale Grocers.

D. WHITFORD, GEORGE W. DILL, W. C. WHITFORD

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding, and

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce.

AGENTS FOR

MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMSHIP LINES

BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.

General Vessel Agents.

November 29 '66-1y.

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars

Issue Policies of

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Made payable in Gold or Currency.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

Are issued by this Association.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16. 86—tf.

McILWAINE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Nos. 79, 81 and 83 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

The subscribers respectfully offer their services to the TRADE NORTH and SOUTH, and to the PLANTERS of VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, in the purchase and sale of

GROCERIES, COTTON, TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c.

They trust, by strict personal attention to all business confided to their care, to secure a continuance of the confidence so liberally bestowed on the late firm of

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

of which our senior was so long a member.

McILWAINE & CO.

ROBT. D. McILWAINE,
FRANK POTTS,
S. S. BRIDGERS.

Mr. EDWARD GRAHAM, of the late firms of McIlwaine & Graham and Hamilton & Graham, can be found with us where he will be pleased to see his friends.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23.—'66—6ms.

A. A. MOFFITT. W. D. MOFFITT. JOHN M'LAURIN

MOFFITT, BRO. & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 4 South Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.,

WILL give prompt Personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, General Produce, &c., &c. Also to receiving and forwarding goods.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Jan. 27. 142. 6m

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

Claims collected any where in the State.

Mar 30 196 tf.

FOR SALE.

An excellent assortment of Hats Shoes and Boots, which we will close out very low to Merchants.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

May 5-tf

Fresh Beat Carolina Rice.

30 CASKS prime quality, just received ex-Schooner C. E. Page from Charleston for sale by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 13 181.

JUST RECEIVED.

Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Pearl Starch.

DAVIS & JONES.

May 15-tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE A. AND N. C. R. R. COMPANY,
NEWBERN, June 1, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Beaufort, N. C., the 28th. inst., being the last Thursday in June.

C. R. THOMAS,
President A. & N. C. R. R Co.

June 5 td

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. CO.,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 7 1866.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Thursday June 7 1866.

Trains will Run as Follows on the RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Mail Train	going North	leave Raleigh,	8.15 A. M.
"	"	" arrive at Weldon,	1.00 P. M.
"	"	South leave Weldon,	11.00 A. M.
"	"	" arrive at Raleigh,	4.00 P. M.
Freight	"	North leave Raleigh,	6.00 A. M.
"	"	" arrive at Weldon,	5.00 P. M.
"	"	South leave Weldon,	4.00 A. M.
"	"	" arrive at Raleigh,	3.15 P. M.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Gen. Supt.

June 7 3m

TURNBULL, RIACH AND MURDOCH.

16 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE. | 7 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarn, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Wool and Woolen Goods.

REFERENCES:

Chas P Mallet, Esq.,	Chapel Hill,
Chas B Mallett, Esq.,	Fayetteville,
Geo W Williams & Co.,	Fayetteville,
Jesse H Lindsay, Esq.	Greensboro,
James Sloan, Esq.,	Greensboro,
Thomas R Tate, Esq.,	Charlotte,
R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank,	Baltimore,

October 2 '66 1y.

FOARD, BROTHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

—AND—

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

ATLANTA, GA.

Quick Sales and Prompt Returns made.

When desired a careful messenger will accompany shipments over the broken sections of the Railroads.

O. G. FOARD, Rowan Mills, N. C.
R. L. WILSON Olin, N. C.
J. F. FOARD, Newbern, N. C.
J. G. M'CONNAUGHEY, Salisbury, N. C.

March 13, 181, 3ms

PETER MALLETT. CHARLES HOFFMAN.

MALLETT & HOFFMAN,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 23 N. Water St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 3-199-6m

FOR SALE!

1,000 Barrels "White Flint" Corn,
1,000 " N. C. Cut Herrings,
250 " " Family Roe do.
[Bbls. & half bbls.]
10,000 pounds N. C. cured Bacon.

Apply to,

M. McMAHON,
Halifax, N. C.

may 30-tf

COTTON GINS,

MANUFACTURED BY

W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO.,

COLUMBUS, GA.

WE have received the manufacture of Cotton Gins in this city, and will be prepared to fill orders by 1st June next. As we shall not be, as heretofore, represented by traveling agents, parties wishing our Gins, will confer a favor by sending in their orders at an early day. As owing to the demand, we shall be unable to keep a stock in the hands of our local agents, as it was our practice before the war. All business transactions being now reduced to *cash*, our sales will be made on the basis of *ready pay*.

Our Gins are too well known to require any special notice or commendation; we believe they are unrivalled in the chief points of excellence which go to make up a superior machine, namely: *Speed light draught and good sample.*

Our DOUBLE CYLINDER GINS will be found superior to the single cylinder, when parties have steam or good water power, to give them the necessary speed. In all cases when this can be done, we recommend them in preference to the single cylinder. If, however, indifferent or *insufficient* power is used, they will not do as well as the single Gin.

Messrs. DeROSSET & CO., Wilmington, N. C., are our general agents for the State of North Carolina.

W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO.

Columbus, Ga., April 24 '66.

We will give prompt attention to orders for the above celebrated Gins from any part of the State. The price is five dollars ($5) per Saw at the Factory, and five dollars for each Gin will only be charged to purchasers for transportation to this point.

DeROSSET & CO.

Wilmington, N. C. May 3-2aw2m

THOMAS BRAGG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

May 8-3m.

R. W. PULLIAM, W. H. JONES, GEO. W. SWEPSON.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

No 14. Fayetteville Street, Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh N. C. May 1-tf

HART & LEWIS,

44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C,

AGENTS FOR

"STEWART'S EXTENSION TOP,"

"QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,"

AND

"Western Empire" Cooking Stoves.

J. BROWN.

April 9 204-3m With HART & LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

10,000 lbs. Old Steel in lots to suit farmers for plantation work, as cheap or cheaper than iron and much better.

Apply to

J. C. R LITTLE, Store Keeper.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Gen'l Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

Raleigh, April 9 tf
Standard and Progress copy tf.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & PLANTERS,

Having made arrangements with the best manufactory in Baltimore, and other places, I can furnish, at their prices, with transportation only added, on short notice, the most improved HORSE POWERS Wheat THRESHING FANNING MILLS, Cotton Gins, Cotton Plows, Corn Cultivators, Harrows and Plows of all kinds.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Agent.

June 5-tf

SOUTHERN INVENTION!

"WATCH DOG OR SLEEPING MAN'S PROTECTOR."

The best, most simple and least expensive ALARM or Burglar's GUN ever introduced to the Public.

State and County Rights for sale, on reasonable terms. Agents wanted for every section of the country.

For further particulars, address,

M. C. & G. W. HEPTINSTALL,
Enfield, N. C.

May 31 2aw-tf

IN SEASON.

At 44 Fayetteville Street.

Patent Ice Cream Freezers,
Water Coolers,
Oval and Round Wire Dish Covers,
Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains.
1 Ton Castings.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh June 9 tf With HART & LEWIS.

SELECT SCHOOL.

WILSON, N. C.

The next session will begin on the second Monday in July.

Address,

G. W. ARRINGTON,
Principal.

June 7 4t

A PIANO WANTED.

Wanted to rent, by the month or year, a good PIANO, for which a liberal price will be paid. A Seven Octave Piano preferred.

Apply to the EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.

June 21 2t